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Labor Status Quo Order; Trade Nationalism Is Hit; No Ration on Clothing

The World's Day—February 13, 1943

Washington: Union or Closed Shop Status Quo

The War Labor Board ruled that a regularly-established union shop or closed shop should retain its present status for the duration. Employer members of the Board dissented in the decision, issued in a case involving the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation of Inglewood, Calif., and the C.I.O. National Association of Die Casting Workers.

The Government put a ceiling on the height of heels for women's shoes, ruled out leather-covered platform effects, and restricted shoe colors to four—black, white, Army russet, and town brown. At the same time it banned leather frills, men's patent leather shoes, women's formal evening slippers, and metal-spiked golf shoes.

There are no present plans to ration clothing, Donald M. Nelson said following reports from several cities that there had been runs in clothing due to fear that rationing was imminent.

Europe: Warning on Postwar Trade Nationalism

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison warned the Allies against slipping into the old rut of "economic nationalism" after the war. International trade on a nationalist, competitive basis is economic war and leads to military war, he said. He predicted postwar rationing and price control in Britain to avoid inflation.

Germany closed specialty and de luxe shops as a part of its total manpower mobilization drive. In Berlin alone 100,000 shops were padlocked, owners and managers being put to new tasks. Magazines were sharply curtailed, except for specialty publications dealing with agricultural and other war-useful pursuits.

Italian Undersecretaries were resigning in continuance of the Cabinet shifts in Italy. Undersecretaries of War, Agriculture, and Reclamation were reported replaced.

Poland's Government-in-Exile reported that notices had been posted in Warsaw announcing the execution of 70 persons for "armed attacks against Germans." The city was fined 10,000,000 zlotys, at prewar rates, about $1,600,000.

Ten Norwegians were given capital sentences and three others imprisoned by a German court-martial after admitting that they drilled and practiced the use of weapons last summer.

Fighting French in London announced that they had liberated 100 Vichy followers, most of whom were members of French armed forces, who had been detained in French Africa since November, 1940, the "only supporters of Vichy detained by the Fighting French."

Boston: Rationing Sales Talk on Clothing Hit

Boston Retail Trade Board asked by OPA to stop retail stores from using ill-founded rumors of clothing rationing as a basis for clinching clothing sales. [Page 2.]

The Army-Navy "E" pennant, with two stars, each representing six months of sustained production, was raised today in the Boston Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, new Commandant of the First Naval District, made the presentation address. [Page 4.]

Americas: U. S. to Keep New Rubber Plants

Allegations that the United States has proposed or signed an agreement with rubber-producing countries in South America calling for dismantling of synthetic rubber plants in the United States after the war were described as entirely unfounded by State Department officials in Washington.

Approximately 150 German male citizens of military age were denied permission to leave Venezuela en route to their homeland.

National: Army Training at Colleges by March 1

Army training of specialized personnel in colleges and universities will start by March 1, "unless unforeseen difficulties arise," Col. Herman Beukema, Director of the specialized training program said. Courses in engineering are to start first.

The Marine Corps began recruiting candidates for its women's reserve, the newest of the service auxiliaries. Maj. Ruth Cheney Streeter heads the organization.

The American Federation of Musicians announced it had submitted to large recording firms proposals to end its ban on the making of records by A. F. of M. members for public use and invited industry representatives to a negotiations conference. (Page 8.)

A call for a coalition of Republicans and "real Democrats," coupled with an attack on "arrogant bureaucracy" and criticism of the Administration's conduct of the war highlighted the traditional Lincoln Day gatherings of Republicans. (Page 8.)

Elsa Kuhn, wife of Fritz Kuhn, former national leader of the German-American Bund, and her son, Walter, have been taken into custody in New York City in a roundup of enemy aliens.

India: Closed Shops Show Sympathy With Gandhi

Cloth merchants, in sympathy with Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast, closed their shops in New Delhi. There was little additional sign of protest.

Gandhi sympathizers failed in a legislative effort to obtain a debate on a protest against his detention in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona. The debate was blocked by Moslem opposition.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

Lonely Soldiers Take Up Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portsmouth, England

Men of Britain's anti-aircraft defense services often have to live in out-of-the-way places, isolated by many miles from the nearest small town or village. These men manning the guns and searchlights need recreational occupation, besides reading and listening to radio or gramophone. Many have found joy using off-duty hours making models in wood.

The huts occupied by these isolated units are now well-furnished and comfortable, thanks to generous gifts from Mother England's overseas Colonial Empire, which has contributed many millions of pounds for equipping and furnishing Services huts all over the country, but the men needed more than mere physical comfort and longed to use their formative faculties.

Model-making has caught on. From the blitzed areas there is plenty of spare wood of all types, and this is brought out on the rounds by the Y. M. C. A. Comforts Vans, or by the Welfare Officers, and the men are encouraged in handicrafts.

In an anti-aircraft command in this district a gunner has become an expert model-maker with over 100 models of ships, planes, houses, and toys, completed in the past year, and has inspired his comrades to follow his example. He is Gunner Charles Brooker, who before joining up was manager of a London bootshop.

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Weather Predictions

Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:43 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:13 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:44 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:12 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 6:45 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:11 a. m.

Black Market Probe Pushed In Bay State

Drive on food rackets is widened — Grand Jury indictments include prominent packers.

Declaring that "the time has come when food racketeers must be severely punished," Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, disclosed that the Federal Grand Jury will continue its investigation of "black markets" next week, following the return yesterday of seven indictments alleging violation of the price ceilings in beef and other meats.

Following closely on the return of the indictments it was learned that a long conference was held yesterday with heads of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Pure Food and Drug Administration, Motor Carrier Section of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Office of Price Administration, at which plans were said to have been formulated for further steps against black markets. This is expected to include packers, jobbers, wholesalers, sellers of food commodities and possibly truckers.

Mr. Brandon would not comment on that phase of the situation other than to say that in addition to price ceiling regulations it was expected that evidence would be presented to the Grand Jury showing violations of other Federal laws.

The seven indictments returned yesterday involved prominent packers and their New England representatives, bringing to 12 the number of indictments in the decisive move to smash completely the local black market in meat. The other five were returned last week, and were made public simultaneously with the return of the latest group of seven.

Double Prices Charged

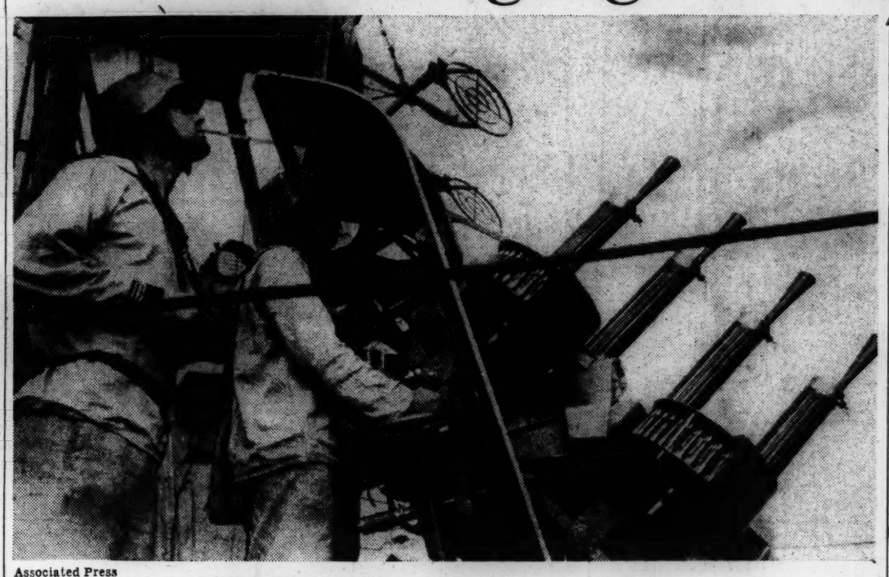
The far-reaching move of the United States Attorney's Office in Boston against the black market practices brings to light "amazing revelations" of black market profiteering, Mr. Brandon stated. These indicate that prominent meat dealers were charging retail meat dealers prices that were virtually double the prices that could be legally charged for wholesale cuts of meat, he said.

One indictment charged that a retail meat dealer had purchased meat that had a total price ceiling of $473 but that he was compelled to pay more than $900 before he could obtain the meat. It was the practice of these black market operators to compel the purchasers to pay the additional money in cash on the side so that the books and records of the defendants would not disclose the price irregularities, Mr. Brandon pointed out.

"The consuming public must be protected and the time has come when food racketeers must be severely punished," declared Mr. Brandon. "Whatever food is available to the civilian population must be divided fairly and sold in ac-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Roosevelt Pledges European Invasion; Nazis in Donets Facing New Threat; Axis Changing Air Tactics in Tunisia



Associated Press

Black Sea Fleet Ready for Action

Seaman aboard a vessel in the Soviet Black Sea Fleet are at battle stations as they watch for enemy planes. They are operating an antiaircraft battery. This fleet is expected to play an important role if the Germans attempt to escape from the Caucasus via the Kerch Peninsula.

Early Cleanup in Africa Expected by Allied Chiefs

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Feb. 13. Passed by censor—Prime Minister Churchill's words of confidence in regard to North Africa are finding a strong echo here in the belief that Axis tenure is rapidly drawing to a close and that the long weeks of preparation for the big push may be nearly over.

In contrast to widespread feeling in the United States and Britain that the campaign here is not going well, some observers on the spot describe the outlook of an early cleanup as bright.

Allied hesitation is traceable not so much to doubt over the outcome as to determination to make the first big drive irresistible in the hope of avoiding a large number of casualties. Close reconnaissance indicates that despite daily Axis reinforcements from Sicily time is still working on the side of the Allies.

Will Axis Withdraw?

It is still an open question what defense plans the Axis will adopt. The possibility is not ruled out that Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim and General Field Marshal Erwin Rummel may decide to fight delaying action only long enough to permit withdrawal of the Afrika Korps to Europe.

The probability of this action is said to depend on control of the air and the number of ships available for such a maneuver. It is thought doubtful in such case that the Germans would bother to evacuate the Italians.

This view is strengthened by the fact that the Axis is known to have concentrated the bulk of the Germans in North Tunisia and the bulk of the Italians in South Tunisia, leaving the latter farthest from the probable evacuation ports at Tunis and Bizerte.

Changes in Strategy

In Algiers the outcome for the Axis is likely to be the same whether the attempt is to withdraw or stand for a finish fight. In either case the great bulk of the Axis forces seem destined for inevitable destruction between the anvil and hammer of the Allied north and south forces.

It is pointed out that each Axis retreat will furnish the United Nations with new airdromes, thereby lessening the Germans'

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Gandhi's Fast Puts Strain On Truce in India

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Chinese Minister of War, Gen. Ho Ying-ching, has arrived here and was met by Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in India.

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 13—Ever since the arrest of Congress Party leaders last August the danger that Mohandas K. Gandhi might undertake a fast has been occupying the attention of the highest authorities in India.

Now the blow has fallen, and, although it is to be a limited fast, tempered by fruit juices and a desire to survive, nevertheless the possible consequences of a three weeks' ordeal such as this can only be viewed with apprehension. Hence in its early stages tension is bound to rise and public excitement increase.

Some shops are already closed in Delhi and elsewhere and Indian politicians are busily discussing possible lines of action. Great efforts will undoubtedly be made by friends to persuade Mr. Gandhi to abandon the fast on the grounds that it contains a coercive element which infringes upon his moral principles and by politicians in putting pressure on the Government of India to concede his unconditional release. Attempts will be made for a move for an adjournment of motions on the subject in the Central Assembly which has just begun its budget session.

Reasons Are Obscure

The fast is apparently a protest by Mr. Gandhi against his own detention and the whole policy of the Government. The reasons for timing are somewhat obscure, but are probably connected with the fact that the movement initiated last August has proved a complete failure so far as attaining its objective is concerned, and has been effectively repressed. In any case it probably was bound to come sooner or later.

Little editorial comment is yet available. The Statesman, while paying high tribute to Mr. Gandhi as a great man and religious leader, expresses the opinion that politics and sainthood do not mix well, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Prices and Your Purse: Some Guesses

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 13

Point values to be assigned various canned goods when rationing begins are still a secret, but here are some good guesses:

High point values (you'll go easy on these to save for the Army and lend-lease): Asparagus, cranberries, dried prunes, and raisins, tomatoes, canned grapefruit.

Low point values (you can eat these more freely): Green beans, carrots, spinach, turnips, fruit salad, dried figs, jams, tomato juice, soups.

Ration Book Review

Check your ration book (No. 1).

Sugar-stamp No. 11 good for three pounds until March 15.

Coffee—Stamp No. 25 good for one pound of coffee before March 22.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 is good for one pair until June 15.

Also your fuel oil coupons. Coupon No. 4 now good in all four zones.

Coupon No. 3 good until—Feb. 22 in Zone A; Feb. 20 in Zone B; Feb. 16 in Zone C; Feb. 19 in Zone D.

Clip Declaration Blank

Before going to register for War Ration Book No. 2 during the week of Feb. 22 cut a consumer declaration blank out of a newspaper and fill it in. Filled in newspaper forms will be recognized as official and will save registrar's time.

New All-Round Soap

After the war housewives may get a new all-round toilet soap just developed by Army chemists. Usable in the softest to the hardest water, the new soap, says the Army, "is intended for use by American soldiers overseas where bathing may take place one day in rain water in a tub and the next day in the ocean. It was developed primarily as a bath soap, but can do double duty as a shaving soap, and in an emergency, for laundry."

Shoe Swapping

Community shoe exchanges where mothers of growing children can swap shoes are expected to be an outcome of shoe rationing. For most mothers trading with the neighbors will be more convenient than going through red-tape at the local rationing board to get an extra shoe purchase certificate.

Handy List

Keep this list handy; these are not rationed:

Soft and hard-soled house slippers and boudoir slippers.

Infants' soft-soled shoes.

Canvas-top shoes with rope soles.

Ballet slippers.

Ordinary waterproof rubber footwear, including rubber arctics.

Gaiters.

Rubbers.

Watches Wanted

If you have a railroad watch you're not using for essential purposes, the Government asks you to sell it to local railroad watch inspector or report it to the watch and clock unit of WPB.

Many railroad employees going into service took their watches with them. Now there is an acute shortage in these exact timepieces, necessary in the operation of today's heavily-burdened and closely-scheduled railroads.

Butter Prices

A new OPA method of controlling prices of butter is expected to result in as much as a 11 cents a pound drop to the consumer in some areas, where there has been gouging.

Specific dollars and cents maximum prices have now been set at every stage of butter distribution from the time it leaves the creamery until its purchase by the neighborhood grocer.

Almost simultaneously OPA announced new ceilings on pies, pastries, doughnuts, and cakes that will mean relief for the small neighborhood baker, but 5 to 15 per cent rise in prices to the consumer.

Idling Motors

If you see a bus driver idling his motor overly long, stop him. ODT says bus motors should be cut off on stops of more than five minutes. Even in zero weather, it is not necessary to run a motor more than five minutes out of each half hour to prevent freezing.

More Fat Needed

Housewives aren't turning in as much fat or as many tin cans as the Government would like.

Detinning and shredding facilities could take care of twice as many tin cans as are now collected each month, says WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson.

"If every housewife in the nation saved as little as one tablespoonful of waste fats each day, the total would produce an amount greatly needed for glycerine for our own forces and those of our Allies," says Paul C. Cabot, Director, WPB Salvage Division.

Quantity Purchase

Ranchers, prospectors and others who live too far from a marketing center to buy their rationed canned and processed foods as often as once a month may apply to their local rationing board for a certificate allowing them to buy these foods in quantity any time after Ration Book No. 2 is distributed. These arrangements are also in effect for buying sugar and coffee.

Wartime Booklet

"Mending men's suits" is a new Department of Agriculture wartime publication No. 482, that can be bought from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.

250,000 soldiers being encircled as Russians push steadily toward Sea of Azov.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Axis today was on the defensive upon a scale undreamed of two months ago.

In Russia, the capture of the key rail center of Kranoarmeisk narrowed to 70 miles the corridor by which nearly a quarter of a million Germans, retreating in the Donets Basin, hope to reach the Sea of Azov.

In Tunisia, changes of air tactics—the massing of fighters instead of bombers—told the story of the Nazi Command's shift to defensive tactics.

The Russians, who are rather reserved about military appointments, made a full General of Col. Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin, whose armies of the Central Don threaten the Germans with their newest encirclement. If the estimates of the number of troops imperilled by this newest drive are correct, its importance would be almost comparable to Stalingrad.

Meanwhile, in the western tip of the Caucasus some 200,000 additional Axis forces were threatened by the Soviet forces driving past Krasnodar and pinning the Axis against the Strait of Kerch.

The shift in air tactics in Tunis was disclosed in a dispatch in The Christian Science Monitor. It is not improbable that the presence of additional fighters would serve the Germans if they were forced to evacuate their troops in the face of the impending United Nations attacks which are temporarily held up only by difficult weather.

In the Far East, the Japanese admitted the loss of seven warships sunk and 6 damaged in the last half year in the Solomon-New Guinea theater. The figures appear to be of little meaning, however, as compared with the far heavier losses known to have resulted from United Nations bombing. The German version of the radiocast said the Japanese had hinted the loss of three battleships.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur's troops pressed the main Japanese force toward Mubo, 12 miles from Salamaua, and continued to clear the Kumusi River area of stragglers.

In before-breakfast raids, the RAF bombed railroads and other war installations in several points in Northern France and Western and Northwestern Germany, including Wilhelmshaven for the second successive assault.

Russia:

Soviet Closing Net On 500,000 Germans

It was a series of sharp thrusts which brought the Soviet forces into Krasnoarmeisk and Voro-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

President also promises air attack on Japan; looks for Allies in Berlin streets.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—President Roosevelt promised "actual invasions" of German-held Europe and indicated these might come quickly, in his fervent war speech last night.

In his address, which breathed the same confidence that marked Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address on return from the same Casablanca conference, Mr. Roosevelt warned Axis powers of the fate ahead of them, drew a line of distinction between Nazi leaders and their public, urged unity at home and indicated the scope of the policy of self-determination that will mark treatment of liberated regions, such as France, after the war.

Among the 700 or more members and guests of the White House Correspondents' Association, at whose dinner Mr. Roosevelt spoke, it was agreed that it was one of the most effectively delivered addresses he has recently made. It went out on all radio net works.

Plan for Tokyo

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of actual invasions of the continent of Europe, and used the plural. He spoke of the approaching day when Tokyo will be bombed from the air. He followed Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in the third warning in almost as many days that heavy casualties may be expected from the Tunisian battle, now opening up.

The President evoked the day "when United Nations' forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo."

Coupled with the Churchill speech before the House of Commons, listeners here sensed a new note of confidence and optimism since the Casablanca conference, coupled with the mighty victories of Russia in the snow-covered North.

With the first great clash between American and German troops imminent in North Africa, Mr. Roosevelt sternly deplored "chiselers," "pettifoggers" and carping critics at home.

Jobs for Soldiers

Originally scheduled for 20 minutes, the speech took over 40 and included the postwar forecast that private industry would find jobs for returned soldiers, and where this could not be accomplished necessary laws "to make good the assurance of jobs" would be passed.

"The Battle of Tunisia," the President said at one point, "will cost us heavily in casualties. We must face that fact now, with the same calm courage as our men are facing it on the battlefield itself."

One of the most significant of his comments dealt with France. Apparently pronouncing a formula that can be applied to other liberated countries, Mr. Roosevelt made clear that liberated nations will be free to determine their own form of government, as promised under the Atlantic Charter, but he warned that this would not include permission to revert to the Fascist, Nazi, or "Japanese war-lord" form of government.

The President expressed confidence that France would never choose dictatorship if it had the opportunity for a free election, but in his words was discerned by some a veiled warning to French adherents of the Vichy Government, and an answer to critics at home who charge that the United States has collaborated with Vichy.

Stalin Leadership Praised

Mr. Roosevelt praised Premier Stalin's leadership, lauded the Churchill promise to fight to the end against Japan if Germany is defeated first, and turned his attention to the home front.

American soldiers whom he saw abroad, he said, were getting rumors of dissension and uncertainty at home. He told his audience that he had assured them these rumors were "just gross exaggerations" and that the public is willing and glad to accept economic restrictions to aid its young men abroad. Hitting at some of his critics, however, Mr. Roosevelt said he "could not deny to our troops" certain instances of chiseling and of putting personal ambition above national interests.

In this maneuver Mr. Roosevelt appeared to be aligning himself with the soldiers at the front against critics at home and at the same time bringing forcibly to home listeners the fact of the greater sacrifices which the men at the front are making.

Text of President Roosevelt's address will be found on first page of second section.

RAF Radio 'Eye' Spots U-Boats

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The existence of two new devices for use in the war against the Axis was disclosed for the first time yesterday by the Royal Air Force.

One is a radio "magic eye" by which planes can spot a submarine when it comes to the surface to recharge its batteries, even if the operation is performed on the darkest night or in the thickest fog. The other is a new form of delayed-action bomb which explodes immediately if any attempt is made to remove it before it is due to go off.

Both devices have been closely guarded secrets, although they have been in use by the RAF for some time.

British warships also are using radio-location, an authoritative source said, not only to detect the approach of enemy planes but to point out the positions of submarines and plot the courses of enemy surface warships.

"This great development gives the Navy sure warning of any impending attack in the air, on the sea or under the sea," this source said. "At the same time it gives our convoy escorts eyes to hunt down and attack U-boats.

"The position of the enemy now can still be detected in darkness or in heavy fog. The Navy no longer is forced to rely on the enemy's indiscretion in breaking radio silence in order to get an idea of his whereabouts."

Airmen who dropped the new delayed-action bombs from Mosquito planes in the daylight raid on the Diesel works at Copenhagen, Jan. 27, described them as very effective.

Whole factory areas on which they have fallen have to be cleared of personnel since there is no way in which the bombs can be removed without explosion.

Clothes-Buying Splurges Quickly Deflated by OPA

Rumors, later officially denied from Washington, that the possible rationing of clothing would come shortly, following the announcement that footwear had been rationed, set many New England residents off on buying splurges, lest they be caught without new garments, as they had been caught without new shoes.

Lawrence Bresnahan, Massachusetts Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, yesterday asked the Boston Retail Trade Board to request its members to refrain from using "pressure selling tactics" to clinch clothing sales.

He said that reports had reached his office that in some stores the clerks were attempting to clinch sales by telling their customers that rationing was coming. Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, denied that clothing rationing is contemplated for the near future.

At the same time, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, expressed the opinion that the adverse effects of the shoe rationing program on manufacturers of low-cost shoes and low-income customers had been greatly exaggerated.

He pointed out that Ration Order No. 17 (the shoe order) by its express terms covered the subject of shoes for which there may be little demand—sandals, shoes made of low-grade materials, fancy dress shoes, and others, the disposition of which may constitute an acute problem.

"Now, as regards the consumer," said Mr. Backman, "we are advising our state and district offices and local boards, to stress the fact that the shoe rationing program adequately covers hardship cases by providing the means of applying to local boards for a shoe certificate. Through this medium supplementary rations are provided for the needs of those people who must buy very inexpensive shoes to obtain more shoes for a given period of time than those who can buy high quality shoes.

"Persons who customarily buy inexpensive shoes and consequently need to replace them often will find the ration boards of the entire region sympathetic to their needs and ready to help them with supplementary rations, through the certificate system, providing of course they meet the basic eligibility requirement of having not more than one pair of wearable or repairable shoes."

Fishermen of Maine Fuming Over Conflicting U. S. Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, Feb. 13—Downeast Maine fishermen kicked over the traces today at throttling wartime restrictions imposed on their industry by Government agencies. Voiced by their Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Arthur R. Greenleaf, their complaints were forwarded to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who is also Co-ordinator of Fisheries appointed with wartime powers to straighten out the very mess in which fishermen find themselves.

As the 1943 season approaches, fishermen complain that the Federal policy gives them no promise of being able to produce. Despite repeated and increasing demands for more and more fish, manpower, gear, vessels, supplies, and equipment are not obtainable, and the fishermen have had no assurance they will be. They hesitate to rig their gear for the coming season until their status in the war-program is made clear.

Rigging a boat for offshore fishing is not only expensive, but it calls for much equipment n[ow] now available to fishermen. V[ery] few Maine boats came thro[ugh] the 1942 season, the biggest in h[is]tory, with equipment intact for 1943.

Commissioner Greenleaf also enlisted the support of Commissioner Ralph H. Osborn of Massachusetts in an effort to bring a sound program from the present confusion. The Maine and Massachusetts fisheries are today, in most respects, a single industry, and their problems are similar.

Mr. Greenleaf requested of Mr. Ickes that fisheries be put in the same draft-exempt class as farming—not only as regards the men at sea, but also the shore plants, carriers, packers, and executives.

Although Washington has occasionally mentioned this status for fishermen, the policy has apparently not been put in operation. The manpower problem is acute. Every fish-producing community on the Maine coast has seen expert fishermen inducted, and not even inexperienced men have been provided to replace them. Other experienced men, lacking equipment, have gone into shipyards. Plant after plant has had to cut down production because of lack of help. The outlook for 1943 is bad—the State is expected to increase production 45 per cent above normal with an industry that is more poorly equipped and manned than in 1942. The 1942 Maine catch reached an all-time high of 155,-000,000 pounds of seafood.

Walter V. McCarthy

Walter V. McCarthy of Jamaica Plain, who passed on yesterday, spent virtually all of his career as a public welfare official. He had been Assistant Commissioner of Public Welfare for Massachusetts for the past two years and, prior to that, Commissioner of the department for five years.

Born in Roxbury, Mr. McCarthy had most of his schooling in Boston. He received his first appointment with the Boston Welfare Department as a South End visitor. In 1924, he was appointed to the Boston Board of Overseers.

The same year, Mr. McCarthy was made Executive Secretary of the Boston Welfare Board, and, in 1933, was appointed Executive Director. The appointment was confirmed by James M. Curley when he became Mayor of Boston.

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It's Far From Only a Man's War

United States Army Signal Corps

Variety of Uniformed Women at Devens

At Fort Devens, women workers add colors of uniforms to their bright smiles in lighting up the daily round for soldiers in barrack life at a typical post. Upper left: A trio in the latest garb to appear, civilians who serve as camp librarians and hostesses in service clubs, left to right, Miss Genevieve Boisclar, Miss Ruth Robinson, and Miss Hanna T. Meegan. Uniform consists of a coat and skirt of light blue gabardine worsted, with hat and shoulder insignia of a semidisc of nine different colors. Upper right: Two of the civilian office workers who have replaced many soldier clerks and stenographers. They are about the only women at work on a post who can remain fully feminine in mufti of their choice. Center left: A Wow, or war ordnance worker, wearing slacks and sweater, with a hair-kerchief as her emblem of office. Lower right: Familiar on-duty garb of nurse, left; center is shown dress uniform of officer-nurse, and right is a Waac officer. At bottom is shown a Red Cross worker in gray uniform counseling "one of the boys."

Black Market Probe Pushed

Continued from Page 1

cordance with the law. No other or illegal practices will be tolerated," he said.

Indicted for Conspiracy

One indictment for conspiracy charged Armour & Co.; Charles Chamberlain, New England District Manager; Edward Hout, District Manager of the Lowell branch; Norris Ashe, District Manager of the Framingham branch; and Daniel Lucey, District Manager of the North Adams branch, with conspiracy to violate Maximum Price Schedule No. 280, by allegedly evading the price limitation on the sale of butter in that they demanded and compelled customers of Armour & Co. to buy eggs as a condition of the sale of butter.

Commenting on this indictment Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, aiding in the prosecution proceedings, declared that the company sent large quantities of western eggs to the New England area, and forced butter customers who usually bought fresh eggs from near-by farms to take western eggs, many of which could not be sold in that trade.

A similar indictment against the same defendants charges an alleged violation of Maximum Price Schedule 289, involving the same facts. Price Schedule 280 was terminated with respect to butter on Dec. 29, 1942, and Price Schedule 289 went into effect Dec. 30, 1942, so that the two indictments covers business transactions under the two schedules.

Two other indictments against the same defendants, each containing 12 counts, and covering the two Schedules, allege violation of the Maximum Regulations "in that the defendant attempted to and did violate the price limitation on the sale of butter by demanding and compelling customers of the Armour Company to purchase eggs as a condition of the sale of butter."

Other Indictments

An indictment containing 44 counts alleges that the Brighton Packing Company, a Massachusetts Corporation, violated the price ceilings by charging prices "greatly in excess of the maximum prices that could be charged for beef and veal carcasses and wholesale cuts thereof."

The other indictments named the following: Joseph Gordon of Boston, alleging the sale of beef and veal carcasses and wholesale cuts thereof at prices in excess of the ceilings; B. Rottenberg Co., Inc., charging conspiracy with Paul Miller of Wollaston, Morris Lipkin of Brighton, and Benjamin Rottenberg of Brighton, to violate the maximum price regulations; Milford Packing Company, Inc., Milford, Mass., alleging violation of the price ceilings; Caesar Cavigioli of Milford, president of the corporation, charging violations of the price schedule; Abraham Ginsburg of Wellesley, treasurer of the corporation, alleging violations of the price regulations; J. Slobodkin Company of Boston, alleging violations of the price ceilings; Jacob Slobodkin of Brookline, president and treasurer of the company, alleging violation of the price ceilings.

Maine Village, In Danish Style, Leased to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBORO, Maine, Feb. 13—Danish Village, rendezvous of automobile tourists from all over the United States in the bounteous days of gasoline and tires, today became the first piece of property in New England to be taken over by the National Housing Agency for sheltering war workers.

Located on Route 1 in this town approximately eight miles from the booming war industries of Portland, the summer colony of motorists with its tiny individual homes and Danish roofs will be made available to about 125 workers as their own homes, at small cost.

Since the war began Danish Village has been more or less of a deserted village, and a financial burden to its owners. Leasing by the Government relieves the strain on the owners, giving them a substantial margin over the taxes and improving the properties with individual heating units and insulation at Government expense. The lease as far as the owners are concerned, runs for two years after the war or for seven years in all, whichever is the longer. The Government may terminate the lease at any time, however.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

The Belgian Piano String Quartet will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Motion pictures of the Netherlands entitled "The Land Builders," "Children of Holland," and "Tulips and Windmills," will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

"Towers of Stone and Steel" is the subject of the Museum Hour for Children, to be conducted by Alice Maginnis, at 3 p. m., in the Museum of Fine Arts. A talk on "Colonial Portraits" will be given by Mrs. Parker, and another on "Chinese Art" will be given by Mrs. Tomita, at 3 p. m., followed at 4 p. m. by a talk on "Art of Our Allies: Holland," given by Professor Bailey.

Dr. Charles H. Tozier will give an illustrated lecture on "The Americas: Our Heritage," in the Edward Everett Hale Chapel, 64 Marlborough St., at 4 p. m. Free to the public.

Irving Stone will give a talk on "Darrow: Great American Rebel," preceeded by an organ recital by Willem Frank at 7:30 p. m., in John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the church edifice, 20 Greenleaf Street, Quincy, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable 5

Radio Timetable 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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United States Army Signal Corps

D. A. R. Chapters Plan Meetings

The Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hear its Regent, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, report on sessions of the National Board of Management recently held in Washington, at its monthly meeting, Friday, Feb. 19, at 9 Ashburton Place. A meeting of the Advisory Board will be held at 10 a. m. and of chapter regents, vice-regents, and state chairmen at 1 o'clock.

The National Board voted to have the 52d Continental Congress in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17 to 21, the second time under the regime of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, and in the history of the Society, that the Congress has convened outside of the Capital.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 15, Old North Chapter will have a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Pioneer at 12:30, for which Mrs. J. M. Kelley is in charge of reservations. Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb, the Regent, has announced that utility bags for Ellis Island are to be taken to the meeting.

These will represent this Chapter's contribution to the notable work the National Society, D. A. R., is carrying on at Ellis Island among men of the American Merchant Marine, Coast Guardsmen, and others who are at the United States Marine Hospital there. It maintains an Occupational Therapy Shop where work is done by the men who are able. In peacetime the Ellis Island work of the D. A. R. was with immigrants, to whom work materials were given while they were detained before their entrance into this country.

Boston Tea Party Chapter also will meet next week, on Tuesday, at the Hotel Vendome, at 1:45 p. m. Miss Marie Laveaga will give an illustrated lecture on "Honolulu." Mrs. H. Ralph Aubin, Regent, will preside.

The Back Yard Is Called Up for War Service

By a Staff Photographer

Home Owners Are Urged to Enlist Gardens for Work on the Food Front

Victory gardening will be the big interest for visitors to the coming New England Spring Flower Show, according to Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who is seen here with Mrs. Shelley French, Office Secretary of the Massachusetts Garden Club Federation, discussing the major exhibits in vegetable raising. Behind the poster is the exhibit floor plan. The annual Show will be held this year in Horticultural Hall, Boston, March 13-20.

Fish Not So Well Known Bound for Home Tables

Log of the Port of Boston

Species of fish that are little known among the general public but which are expected to be landed and marketed in considerably increased quantities in the future because of the food situation, are to be given "standard marketing names" as the first step in popularizing the "new" sources of seafood.

This was learned here today following a recent Boston meeting called by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to discuss and agree upon standard names.

The Zoarces Anguillaris, for instance, which has been commonly known as eel pout, cusk eel, conger eel or ling, would be known as ocean pout if the recommendations adopted at the meeting are adopted in the industry. The Lophius Piscatorius, alias monkfish, alias goosefish, would be known as the angler, or perhaps, the angler-fish.

Then there is the genus Raja or —more commonly known—skate. This would become the Raja or the Rajafish. The Mytilus Edulis or sea mussel would become the Bay Mussel. And the Urophycis Chuss, or squirrel hake—sometimes known as mud hake or ling—would become hake.

Joins Army Transport

Clarence F. Ray, former Assistant General Freight Agent at Boston for the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, is now affiliated with statistical branch of the Army Transport Service, at the Army Base, South Boston.

Rodey Leaves Boston

Another well known Boston steamship man is "leaving port." He is Ray H. Rodey, manager of Norton, Lilly & Company's Boston office, and his destination is New York, where he is to serve in the home office of the company. Friends in Boston shipping circles staged a "bon voyage" party for Mr. Rodey yesterday afternoon, presenting him with a solid gold wrist watch and de luxe brief case.

Doubles His Job

Andrew B. Sides, President of A. B. Sides & Co., Inc., steamship agency of State Street, Boston, is now serving as Executive Secretary for the South Portland Shipbuilding Co., Portland, Maine, while continuing his steamship agency here.

Hotel Manager

Harry I. Brooks, former General Passenger Agent for Eastern Steamship Lines, is Assistant Manager of the Hotel Somerset, Boston, which is used by the Coast Guard.

At Army Base

Henry A. Wightman, Boston shipping man on leave from John G. Hall & Co., steamship agency, is now Assistant Marine Superintendent, Army Transport Service, at the Army Base in South Boston.

Norman's Woe

Dredge if you must Round Rock Shoal but dare not touch the immortal Norman's Woe.

This, in effect, is what the maritime interests of Gloucester have to say in reply to a letter from Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, proposing harbor improvements and channel deepening.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow made famous the reef in a poem entitled "The Wreck of the Hesperus." The proposal to remove it as a menace to navigation and harbor improvement fell on deaf ears, but Round Rock Shoal, which lies between Norman's Woe and the end of Dog Bar breakwater, is a hazard at the entrance of Gloucester harbor, the mariners admit. Where the water should be 20 to 25 feet deep the depth is about 13 feet at mean low water. This will probably be made a project for postwar consideration.

Lend-Lease Goods

Contrary to general opinion the exports of lend-lease goods from the United States are virtually additions to the past value of cash exports rather than their replacement.

This is made clear by Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston, who points out that exports in general during 1942 were "remarkably well maintained," approximating closely the value of total United States exports during the years immediately preceding the war. Recent exports have differed considerably from the normal, both in relative importance of the various types of goods and of the different destinations, but, on the whole, the goods shipped abroad under lend-lease have represented additions, he said.

Bradley Elected

Ralph Bradley of Boston has been elected Chairman of the Boston Waterfront Protective Committee succeeding Richard Parkhurst of Winchester who has taken a position in Washington.

Liberty Ships

Average building time of Liberty ships was cut to 52.6 days in January as compared with 55 days in December, the 13th straight month that American shipbuilders have reduced the building time of these vessels from keel-laying to delivery, according to the United States Maritime Commission. In January 106 vessels totaling about 1,008,400 deadweight tons were delivered, the Commission stated, of which five were built in South Portland, Maine.

Leon Stone

Cupid in Uniform Swaps Bow for Gun

Cupid has donned a uniform, and a gun has replaced his bow and arrow. Valentine hearts and flowers are blended this year with stars and stripes on missives for servicemen sweethearts.

Current wartime expressions also have found their way into some of the 1943 love greetings which say: "No blackout on my love," or "There's no rationing of my love for you, sweetheart."

Wartime has heightened emotions, and brought a greater appreciation of the things held dear. So, Feb. 14 will not be a day for young love alone, but a day for expression of love of family and friends.

War Fund Continues to Swell

Pending an audit report on total subscriptions added to the Greater Boston United War Fund's campaign to raise $7,800,000, which officially closed Wednesday with a deficit of approximately $135,000, Fund headquarters today acknowledged the following individual subscriptions of $500 and over.

$6,987—Anonymous
1,902—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rosenthal
1,500—Anonymous (2)
1,000—Elroy W. Houghton
750—Anonymous; Herbert W. Kendall
600—Richard M. Ott
572—Anonymous
525—John Ansbacher Long
502—Hellenic Association of Boston
500—Anonymous (7); Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Barbour; Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Underwood

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$85,526—New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and employees (first report)
15,500—Winslow Bros. & Smith Company and affiliated companies
12,301—Boston & Maine Railroad employees
10,764—First National Bank of Boston and affiliated companies employees
8,007—Winslow Bros. & Smith Company and affiliated employees
6,200—American Woolen Company
3,707—Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company and employees
3,515—Prouvost Lefebvre & Co., Inc., and personnel
3,495—Boston Globe employees
3,258—Scudder, Stevens & Clark and employees
2,915—Carter's Ink Company employees
2,835—National Shawmut Bank of Boston employees
2,811—Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, officers and employees
2,683—Loomis, Sayles & Company, Inc., employees
2,562—United Business Service and employees
2,385—Boston Business Service and employees
2,385—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company and employees
2,300—Meisel Press Manufacturing Company and employees
2,164—Hallowell, Jones & Donald employees
2,015—Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc., employees
1,888—State Street Trust Company employees
1,800—Harry N. Bloomfield & Company
1,772—Suffolk Savings Bank employees
1,700—R. H. Lindsay Company; Western Electric Company and employees.
1,685—Riverside Press employees
1,661—Personal Book Shop employees
1,659—Blake & Kendall Company employees
1,618—Merchants National Bank of Boston employees
1,500—Brown, Durrell Company and employees
1,496—Western Union Telegraph Company employees
1,477—Hollingsworth & Whitney Company employees
1,439—Boston Record-American-Advertiser Department of American Newspapers, Inc., employees
1,385—H. B. Humphrey Company employees
1,216—New England Trust Company employees
1,200—Eaton & Howard, Inc., officers and employees
1,035—Draper Top Company employees
1,030—Second National Bank of Boston employees.
1,000—F. S. Webster Company and employees.
978—Pepperell Manufacturing Company employees.
970—The House of Byer, Inc., and employees.
958—Draper & Co., Inc., employees.
935—Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company employees.
888—Houghton Mifflin Company employees.
870—Boston Five Cents Savings Bank employees.
866—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., employees.
845—Home Savings Bank employees.
826—Hornblower & Weeks employees.
821—Harvard Trust Company employees.
805—A. T. Howard Company and employees; the Yankee Network, Inc., and employees.
750—H. Haigh & Company, Inc.; Time, Inc.
747—Beggs & Cobb, Inc., and employees.
706—Lewis E. Tracy Co. and employees.
700—A. Towle Company.
678—Ginn & Company employees of the Athenaeum Press; Nichols & Company, Inc., employees.
676—Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston employees.
656—Town Taxi Company and drivers.
650—Fiduciary Trust Company employees.
636—Wiggin Terminals, Inc., and employees.
615—Provident Institution for Savings employees.
610—Brink's, Inc., and employees.
603—Massachusetts Investors Trust employees.
600—The Armstrong Company and employees; K. J. Quinn & Co., Inc., and employees.
581—Ginn & Company's Boston office employees.
562—The Hinde & Dauch Paper Company and employees.
544—Machine Composition Company and employees.
539—H. C. Wainwright & Co. and employees.
538—Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank employees; Little Brown & Company and employees.
537—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc., and employees.
518—Coffin & Burr, Inc., employees.
516—Buck Printing Company and employees.
500—Lee Higginson Corporation; Waltham Watch Company; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., and employees.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature today; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Not much change in temperature today.

Massachusetts: Not much change in temperature today with intermittent light snow in and west of the Connecticut Valley in afternoon.

Rhode Island: Not much change in temperature today with intermittent light snow in the afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:27 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Sunday, 7:51 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 8:25 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Monday, 8:48 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

How a Pilot Trains For Flying Career

By Kimmis Hendricks

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—The other day, at a Southern California aircraft plant, we sat watching the Army's swifter-than-eagles P-38's in test flight. One of them landed during a gusty spell and bounced along the runway as though it couldn't decide whether to crash up or save the pieces. We held our breath until all was well. We thought about the training men are getting out at the Army Air Base near Santa Ana—training against contingencies far worse than a gust of wind.

Headlines shouting the praises of American men in action over North Africa and Guadalcanal don't tell half the story. What goes on at Santa Ana, before a man becomes a flight officer, a lieutenant, a bombardier—before, indeed, he ever steps inside an Army plane—may not be spectacular, but it's fundamental. It takes a lot of sure-footedness to make a man ready for flight. Teaching sure-footedness is Santa Ana's job.

Of the three preflight Army Air Corps stations in the United States, this is said to be the largest. Although all statistics are military secrets, the contribution the Base is making to the Western Army's flying program is big enough to match the giant stage over which the United Nations have set their battle against tyranny in determined array.

Hard Work and Much Study

The eight or ten weeks a man spends at this Base are toughening weeks of hard work and intensive study, but weeks spurred by eagerness to get on to actual flight instruction elsewhere. They're weeks, too, when he's well taken care of, and fed on the best food west of the Rocky Mountains.

But a new recruit to the United States Army Air Forces, who eight months later expects to be wearing wings and bars, isn't met at the station, as we were, by a captain, or chauffeured around all day by a corporal. He's loaded into a bus or truck and scooted out to a Base he will probably never have the time to see the whole of, and instead of being put into an airplane, he's put into those now familiar gray-green coveralls.

For two weeks he attends Classification School. He is tested in the much publicized pressure chamber to see what altitude he's good for, and otherwise. It is the conviction of Army psychologists, of whom the Base has a notable staff, that the aptitude tests they give him determine, quickly and effectively and in most cases reliably, what he's best fitted for. The intent is to avoid training him to be a bombardier if he ought to be a navigator or a pilot, or the other way around.

He's thrown into contact with men from backgrounds as varied as themselves. Some of them have been in the Regular Army for two or three years, maybe, and association with them makes learning routine easier. Others come raw as an uncooked carrot from civilian life, and for them this place spells definite reorientation in their living and thinking. From all of them, the Air Base asks their best and disciplines it to the service of their country.

From Bean Fields to Barracks

After completing Classification School, our cadet is assigned to the bombardier-navigation school or pilot school, according to his aptitudes, and is addressed as "Mister." Now, too, he's in for seven or eight weeks of intensive study—navigation, map reading, and so on, not to mention a rigorous schedule of outdoor calisthenics. Whatever talent for leadership he has, the West Point plan of selecting cadet officers for the squadrons gives him a chance to demonstrate. A considerable number of officers, selected from various branches of the Army, are sent here, by the way, to take the same training given cadets, training which will lead to a pair of silver wings if they complete the course successfully.

A year ago, the acres now occupied by barracks, mess halls, classrooms, and recreation buildings, all low to the ground and painted camouflage green, were a bean field. When we asked Captains Glenn O. Balch and Gerald Sullivan, obliging public relations officers, just how extensive the converted bean fields used to be, they waved their arms toward a far-away horizon and kept the matter a military secret.

The difference between the bean field days and now at Santa Ana matches the difference that came over American thinking on Dec. 7, 1941. For thousands on thousands of young men who get their basic ground training here, then go to other fields to master flight technique and ultimately into battle, two months at the Base work personal changes no less dramatic.

But the experience leaves them clear-eyed individualists. The esprit de corps is superb, but there is no goose-stepping.

The part the United States Army Air Forces is playing in the United Nations' great offensive is no military secret, although details must remain so. The men who go out from Santa Ana share the destiny of mankind's sturdiest hopes. They are taking part in America's total program for global war. Their attainment of technical knowledge, co-operativeness, and self-command, together with their keenness to face the worst the enemy can offer, prepares them to take part in America's crystallizing program for global peace. That is really what they are in training for.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

"I've Got Spurs That Jingle, Jangle, Jingle"—

Werner, Chicago Sun

Foot in the Door

Gratitude Marks Responses To Relief Committee's Work

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Massachusetts!" Four little children in Bedfordshire split the word into syllables, then slowly joined it together again, and, with the help of American soldiers, began to say it as if they came from Boston, writes their father. They had found it printed on the labels of the Christian Science War Relief Committee. It was new to them, but that was the queer-sounding place from which their warm new clothes came, when they were bombed out.

To illustrate what the relief work means to humble families in England the entire letter should be quoted. It is a letter typical of the thousands of British working men among those who have held the Nazi at bay these past three years. Part of it reads:

"Your work is not sung from the house tops. But five little ones have went to bed tonight knowing that another day will dawn tomorrow, a day with the joyful thought of having decent warm clothes . . . the blitzes are a thing of the past."

Such messages surely answer the question, "Are civilian garments being shipped any more?" To help the relief workers throughout the country the Chairman gives the following list of questions received, and the answers to them:

1. Where shall we send clothing for Russia? To the shipping depots of the Christian Science War Relief Committee, at Boston, New York, Los Angeles or Portland, Ore.
2. Where shall we send clothing for civilians in other countries?

To the same as above.

3. Where should local committees send their things for servicemen?

To authorized Military Distributing Centers, of which each Church has been notified.

4. When may we send summer clothing?

This should not be shipped to the depots until April first.

5. Is there a need for knitted goods for men in the armed forces?

Decidedly. The demand for sweaters, scarfs, helmets, mittens, socks and so forth far exceeds the supply.

6. Do such goods go through any other organization and do we know that they reach the boys?

The Committee delivers knitted goods directly to the boys, through the Christian Science Wartime ministers, or on request of commanding officers.

7. If our garments go to the Red Cross anyway, why do we not work with them?

They do not go to the Red Cross, but are sent to committees of The Mother Church for distribution or, occasionally, to other designated distributors.

8. Shall branch committees continue to sew?

Just as much as in the past.

The latest report of the Committee shows that 14,154 knitted garments were distributed during the month of January, to men in the United States forces. The size should be average; sweaters, for example, from 34 to 42; and socks from 10 to 12.

Religious Education Council Calls for Effective Teaching

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—The International Council of Religious Education yesterday adopted a pronouncement calling for more effective Christian teaching to insure postwar recognition of "the infinite worth of persons of whatever race or nation."

"Christian teaching in our homes, churches and colleges must go forward more effectively than ever before to prevent the defeat of the very aims for which the war is being waged," it said.

The formal statement of the Council, which officers said represents 42 denominations or 90 per cent of the Protestant churches in North America, urged Christian education leaders to use every opportunity—now and after the war—"to provide the religious and ethical undergirding for a world order in which there is recognition of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the infinite worth of persons of whatever race or nation."

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, the Council's newly elected President, served as one of 25 members of a committee which drafted the pronouncement after considering reports from eight Council commissions which studied the needs of Christian education in wartime.

"No church," the pronouncement said in part, "seeking to influence life can stand apart from human need which is so poignantly real in time of war. Whatever the church may feel called upon by its own inner compulsion to do in support of its nation at war, it does not relinquish its belief in the universal fellowship of believers, and its determination to maintain the bonds of good will and love with Christian brethern in all lands.

..."Group activities of churches through Sunday School classes, young people's societies, vacation church schools and clubs are needed to stem the rising tide of juvenile delinquency, and in promoting mental health and character development."

Prof. Paul H. Vieth of Yale University's Divinity School, who presented the report, said that the "efforts of the churches and Christian education forces must be doubled and trebled in order to reach children, young people and adults wherever the war may take them and in whatever new and difficult task may confront them."

Rev. Dr. Luther Wesley Smith of Philadelphia, Executive Secretary of the Christian Education Department of the American Baptist Publication Society, was named Chairman of the Council's Board. Rev. Dr. Edward C. Grant of Richmond, Va., was named Vice-Chairman of the Board.

Idaho May Drop Open Primaries

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 13 (AP)—Agreeing with a State Senator who claimed the direct primary puts the cart "before the horse," Idaho's Legislature has voted to return to the convention system of selecting political candidates.

The State Senate voted Feb. 10, 24 to 18, to discard the 10-year-old primary system. A move for reconsideration kept the bill, previously passed by the House, off Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen's desk, however.

Senator Frod M. Taylor termed the present system "a situation where the cart is before the horse because the candidates must first get elected in the primary before the platform conventions are held and before they know what their political party considers campaign material."

He said the primary was too costly and that it kept many qualified persons from seeking office.

U. S. Editors Iron Out News Problems In Conference With Censorship Officials

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The problem of printing the news in a nation at war was examined yesterday by more than 200 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in closed session with Government information and censorship officials.

The editors and the officials exchanged mutual expressions of confidence although they acknowledged that they sometimes disagreed on specific details in the handling of war news.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said: "I think the meeting has done me more good than it has the editors." Byron Price, head of the Office of Censorship, said the session in which he and Mr. Davis participated was "beneficial and instructive."

W. S. Gilmore of the Detroit News, President of the A. S. N. E., commended the officials for inviting the editors to hold the Society's annual meeting in Washington in order "to tell us facts that can not be printed, but which we, in our desire to write and comment on war news intelligently, should know."

Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star, who is slated to succeed Mr. Gilmore, expressed confidence in both Mr. Price and Mr. Davis.

There were some protests at what some editors saw as Government attempts to withhold bad news until it can be equalized by some good news.

After the meeting with Mr. Davis and Mr. Price, the editors conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House and with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Calling on the editors to assume a greater share of the responsibility for throwing newspapers behind the war, and at the same time guarding the freedom of the press, Mr. Gilmore announced the appointment of a Committee of the Government and the Press to act on behalf of the Society on any subject growing out of the war emergency. Members include the President, Vice-President, and Directors Erwin D. Canham of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston; Dwight Marvin of the Troy (N. Y.) Record, and Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune.

Lieut. Col. Blanchfield To Head Army Nurses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Florence A. Blanchfield has been appointed Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, effective June 1, 1943. She succeeds Mrs. Julia O. Flikke, who retired May 31.

Born at Shepherdstown, W. Va., Colonel Blanchfield studied nursing in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., and has been in the Army Nurse Corps since July, 1917. She will have the title of colonel in her new post.

Dewey Calls for Mobilization Of New York Food Resources

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A call for all-out mobilization for farm work to produce the food needed to feed the people of the Empire State featured an address by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey at the annual Lincoln Day Dinner of the National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

The Governor was for tapping every source of power for this work, and after these had been drawn upon to the fullest extent, he saw the schools, the women's colleges, and, in many communities, the business people who ordinarily work at other occupations "the main reservoirs of manpower to make a crop in New York this year."

While the Dewey address dealt exclusively with wartime feeding of the people, thus going straight into the kitchen that is a prime concern of every family, it was so all-embracing in connection with a subject of concern to every American that it was interpreted here today as indicative of his grasp not only of state-wide, but of national problems and as charting a way through which these problems could be solved best.

After paying tribute to Lincoln as "a man who knew and loved America and its people," Goveror Dewey saw today as very like the day when Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg, when, he said, in a few very short minutes Lincoln summed up the basic ideals of a free republic. He held that Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, if read here now 80 years later, "would be a simple, yet complete, summation of the ideals for which we are now fighting."

"Once again," Governor Dewey continued, "our nation is wholly dedicated to a struggle for the ideals of Lincoln. We know that, as he said then, those ideals lie at the heart of our freedom. They are once again recognized by every American as essential to life itself."

While the United States is carrying the fight to its enemies on every front in this global war, there are, he stressed, problems on the home front that still call for action. He saw food as "the most urgent military matter confronting our State, our nation, and the world."

"It was only four months ago that I was going up and down the State urging action to meet the impending food shortage," he said. "The idea was so novel that the opposition seemed completely bewildered by it. They finally gave up trying to understand and fell back upon the suggestion that I was spreading fear and Nazi propaganda. By this time, they are probably awakened to the facts. If not, their wives could enlighten them. . . .

"Whatever the difficulty, we should all like to eat—preferably three times a day. But first of all we must provide ample food for our armed forces and as much as we can ship to our Allies. As our armies advance, the hunger of starving millions will add its drain on our food resources. In the world after the war, the greatest of all stabilizing influences will be the produce of American farms.

"There have been glowing promises broadcast to the world—promises based on the assumption that our farms are an inexhaustible horn of plenty. The blunt fact is that the last two years have seen a complete reversal of America's food situation. In New York State, the blunt fact further is that there are not enough men on our farms.

"The manpower demands of the armed forces and industry have caused a critical shortage of farm labor. The Selective Service boards have recently recognized the importance and necessity of men on farms, but too many are already gone. In addition, high wages in war industries have drained the rural areas of their manpower."

Governor Dewey told of his talks with vegetable growers who had come to see him in Albany. They wanted to know now what they could expect, since "when a man borrows money for seed, fertilizer and labor; when he cultivates his crops all summer, he has to know that he will be able to harbest them."

While favorable weather produced a bumper crop last year, some tomato growers lost as much as 25 per cent of their crop because of labor shortage, he continued, and in the vicinity of Geneva, there was a loss of 10 to 20 per cent of the carrot and beet crops.

"Furthermore," he continued, "at harvest time, the price for carrots was only $20 a ton . . . It did not improve the farmers' feelings to discover last month that carrots were selling at $80 a ton. It does not increase their confidence today as they decide whether to plant carrots or just raise hay; but we can't eat hay in place of carrots."

Governor Dewey said that the armed forces and the Lend-Lease would take 50 per cent of last year's canned-goods pack, but that it was not at all likely that such big crops would be produced this year as in 1942.

Manpower Crisis Holds Spotlight in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—War-born manpower shortages are affecting every industry, radically altering America's domestic economy, and momentarily dominating Washington news developments. The far-flung effects of the shortage may be gauged from the following events in the rapidly developing situation here:

1. Specific official regulations to implement the 48-hour-week edict are being rushed by the War Manpower Commission and will be promulgated next week with the statement, meanwhile, that the executive order is aimed primarily at manufacturing plants where most employees are paid by the hour and work in regular shifts.

2. The War Production Board, in a general overhauling of shoe restrictions to conserve labor and leather, put a ceiling on the height of heels for women's shoes and restricted shoe colors to four.

3. Joseph L. Weiner, Director of Civilian Supply, warned Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt that present manpower policies are leaving vital civilian industries and services exposed to the danger of critical shortages.

4. Donald M. Nelson, War Production chief, held a press conference to explain that ultimately rationing may have to be extended in various directions to compensate for labor shortages, but that there is no immediate need for clothing rationing, and perhaps none at all, if civilians continue to make purchases normally, without hoarding. The country probably will "get by" without clothing rationing at least until fall, Mr. Nelson said.

5. In the associated field of labor relations, where the manpower shortage is changing the whole connection between employers and workers, the War Labor Board issued an important ruling: That where union or closed-shop agreements now exist, they must be kept in force for the duration; but at the same time no additional closed-shop agreements will be permitted. This decision is one more of the moves designed to harmonize and stabilize labor agreements in industry to achieve higher production.

6. Manpower shortages, present or expected, vitally concern the farm problem also, just as they now lie at the basis of many of the biggest internal problems. Thus the powerful farm bloc which seeks to break through parity—price ceilings in defiance of the Administration, announced today that it would take the battle "straight to the public" by means of open hearings on farm policy to start next week. First witness before the Senate Agriculture Committee to be called by Chairman Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina will be Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

Thus, from the size of woman's heels to the question of farm return and the size of the armed forces, the vital issue of manpower is a major factor. It has come suddenly to challenge material shortage as the limiting factor on America's war production.

In many directions manpower shortage and material shortage are linked, for one grows out of the other. From now on the whole emphasis will be on more efficient utilization of national manpower supplies, as well as material resources, with longer hours, better distribution, and employment of new worker groups.

President's Palms As Tribute to Lincoln

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt motored to the Lincoln Memorial Feb. 12 and stood bareheaded as an Army colonel and a Marine sergeant placed several sprays of palm leaves tied with red, white and blue ribbon at the foot of the huge sitting statute of Abraham Lincoln.

The President, carrying out his annual custom of observing Lincoln's birthday, was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, military aide, and his new naval aide, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown.

His aides carried the sheaf of green to the statue through a double line of soldiers and bluejackets as the Marine Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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Marsha Jordan

SPRING REVIEW

Marsha and her friends are bubbling over with chatter about the smooth new clothes in our Teen Age Shop! Take the California clothes, for instance . . fresh from Wilshire Boulevard and the Hollywood designers! Or the gorgeous new Chesterfield suits (and plaids and pastels!) You'll see them all . . . ready to send you into Spring, shining!

(Left) A California exclusive in wooly feeling spun rayon edged with fat wool fringe. Enormous carry-all pocket, gaga yarn charm. White with red trim, white with green, aqua with red. 9-15. 14.95

TEEN AGE SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

BOSTON

Old N. H. Keys Making 10,000 Hand Grenades

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England Home Front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

An accumulation of five or six tons of old keys, containing enough scrap to produce more than 10,000 hand grenades, is expected in Concord, N. H., as a result of a challenge accepted by the Representative and Senators who attend the weekly sessions at the Capitol from most of the Granite State's cities and towns.

The New Hampshire Legislature has more than 450 members, making it the largest body of its kind in the country. The solons have agreed to act as collection agencies for the keys that have been piling up at the various salvage committees and schools.

Requests for information and assistance in moving the keys had called the attention of the Salvage Division of the State Council of Defense to the fact that local junk dealers were not interested in buying or accepting them because of the great amount of labor necessary for sorting them and shipping them to various consumers. The Division found that it could direct the collections into the proper channels of war production if the accumulation were sufficiently large. Stores, schools and other groups that had been engaged in key collection were then urged to box them and take them to the local salvage headquarters or to the homes of the Representatives or Senators, who will take them along to Concord each week.

Mounted Civil Defense

A mounted patrol is a new feature of the civilian defense setup in the Millers Falls, Mass., area. Twelve members, plus a captain, lieutenant and adjutant are being recruited.

Wind Tests Wardens

Civilian defense officials in Northampton, Mass., had high praise for the way in which the air raid wardens turned out on the occasion of failure of the street lighting system in two of the city's wards. The wardens maintained a state of permanent alert until it was ascertained that no surprise blackout was imminent, but that a limb blown from a tree had broken a circuit.

Soldiers Big Eaters

Thought for the week: The average civilian eats 125 pounds of meat a year. In the Army he eats 360 pounds. As a civilian he had 175 eggs a year and with the armed forces he consumes 365. He uses 26 pounds of coffee annually as a civilian and as a soldier it is 42 pounds. Our fighting men need fighting food. No one at home should resent rationing.

New Control Center

West Warwick, R. I., now has a completely equipped control center that was made possible by funds provided by the Defense Council's Salvage Committee. In the metal scrap drive responsible for the funds, 90 trucks and 360 men took part.

N. E. Dimout Lags

Complete compliance with dimout rules in New England continues to be lacking, according to Col. Harold G. Storke, Director of Internal Security for the First Service Command. He says there is about 95 per cent observance by homes, outdoor advertising and lights visible from the seacoast, but that stores, barber shops, restaurants and small shops are complying at the rate of only 50 per cent, and certain shipyards are still offenders.

In Newport, R. I., the street lights have been surveyed, and a recommendation made to shade them and at the same time increase their voltage so as to provide more light down in the streets.

Dimming out of the street lights in Hartford, Conn., and surrounding towns has been almost completed. Efforts to obtain compliance of individuals will probably be intensified after the street light dimout is accomplished.

Stores are the worst offenders in Avon, Mass., according to the local Committee on Public Safety.

East Bridgewater, Mass., has changed the restriction that required motorists to keep their parking lights on. It is now optional with the drivers. The modification was made because of the fact that cars now travel only short distances, causing a heavy winter drain on batteries.

Economic Changes Discussed

Each age produces social institutions that reflect the economic foundations of society, declared Dr. Scott Nearing, nationally known sociologist, of Ridgefield, N. J., who spoke this noon at the regular Saturday luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association. "When the economic foundations are changed, the social superstructure is modified," he added.

Listing recent economic changes, Dr. Nearing included a technical transformation; a re-distribution of wealth and income; the rise of a trust or monopoly economy; revamped relationships between property, management, the middle class, and labor; and a dispersal of industrialization from its former center in West Europe into every Continent.

"These drastic economic changes have been accompanied by equally profound modifications of the social setup," he continued. "Class relationships have been modified; populations have been crowded into urban centers; a world community has been partially established; and the era of social expansion has passed into an era of social decline.

"Military struggles are waged for the shrinking world market," he said. "The institutions of political democracy are thrust aside by those of a total society.

"Where does the path ahead of us lead?" he asked. And by way of answering this query he listed three possibilities: "1. To chaos if we fail to master the situation; 2. To totalitarianism and dictatorship if the economic royalists have their way; and, 3, To a world-wide federation of peoples, republics, when the masses wake up and insist that the well-being of the majority takes precedence over the vested interests of any privileged minority."

Capt. John E. Williams

Capt. John E. Williams, of Lynn, who passed on yesterday, had spent the last 11 years in retirement from a post as foreman of the River Works plant of the General Electric Company. A captain of Company I, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Captain Williams served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He was active in Spanish War Veterans affairs, having been past commander of the Joseph P. Sanger Camp U. S. W. V., of Lynn, and retired president of the Eighth Regiment Association. Captain Williams was also a member of Swampscott Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, February 15
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Feb. 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Brown Opens Radio Series On Rationing

Sunday Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

John Barbirolli makes his first Sunday appearance of the season as conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, playing Cesar Franck's D Minor Symphony; Respighi's "The Fountains of Rome"; Abram Chasins' "Parade," and the Overture to Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski returns to conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the first of seven consecutive radiocasts. Mr. Stokowski has chosen Gustav Holst's "The Planets" for his opening program, assisted by the NBC Women's Chorus, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

"Germany: Its Education and Re-Education" is the subject to be discussed on the Chicago University Roundtable, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

"Reviewing Stand" will consider "The Rights of the Small-Business Man," MBS, 1 p. m.; WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m.

Prentiss Brown, National Administrator of the OPA, will be the first guest speaker on a new weekly series entitled "Washington Reports on Rationing." Ernest K. Lindley, news correspondent, will be the principal commentator throughout the series, NBC-WBZ, 3 p. m.

"How Far Censorship?" will be discussed on the American Forum of the Air. Participants are Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship; Roy Roberts, Kansas City Star; Basil L. Walters, Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune; Wilbur Forrest, Managing Editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Palmer Hoyt, Editor, Portland Oregonian; and E. H. Kirchofer, Editor, Buffalo News, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Fredric March will appear in a dramatization entitled "Beyond the Call of Duty," portraying the part the Negro is playing in the war effort. Other guests are Dorothy Mayner, Canada Lee, Fredi Washington, Judge Herbert Delaney. Music by the Golden Gate Quartet, MBS-WNAC, 12:15 p. m.

The Co-operative League of the United States of America begins a new series of dramatizations entitled "Here Is Tomorrow" designed to present the problems and opportunities of the postwar world in fields of food, clothing, shelter, new industries, agriculture, vocational and educational opportunities. Appearing on the first program will be Will Geer, Frank Lovejoy, Alan Hewitt, Sylvia Leigh, and Ed Cullen, OWI news commentator, BLUE-WHDH, 2:45 p. m.

Kate Smith and Ted Collins appear in a dramatic survey of "Wartime America at Night," on Radio Reader's Digest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Monday

Saul Caston conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra Children's Concert, presenting Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite," "Evolution of the Conductors"—Polonaise and Badinerie from Bach's Suite No. 2, Allegretto Movement from Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, "Ride of the Valkyries" from Wagner's "Die Walkure," MBS-WNAC, 3:30 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Marching On." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—English Comments. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Writing and Fighting! John Brophy. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Tabacalera Nacional Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Orquestra Progressista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom's Forum. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

For Sunday, February 14

London—6:30 p. m.—A Canadian in Britain! L. S. B. Shapiro. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars & Stripes in Britain, with Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSL, 6.11 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—English Comments. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service from St. Luke's Church of Scotland, Montrose. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra Concert, recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—American Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.06 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

For Sunday, Feb. 14

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vocal Varieties.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They Might Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
3:30 p. m.—Russ Carlyle's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Augustana College Choir.
5:15 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow," drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter," drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
7:30 p. m.—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker; "American Boys' and Girls' Future."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—"Song Spinners."
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Answering You." British-American two-way talks.

Boston Navy Yard Gets Two-Star E Honors

War Activities in New England

Boston's Navy Yard received new honors this afternoon as a two-star pennant bearing the Arym-Navy E for excellence in war production was raised to the yard arm of the main staff to signify the second renewal of the coveted award.

With each star representing six months of sustained excellence, the flag flies over few other establishments, it was pointed out, as Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, new Commandant of the First Naval District, made the presentation address.

The Yard, which has been on an emergency-construction schedule turning out war craft, has also won the Navy E.

Women Engineers

Women under 30 years of age with college background are being selected by the Chance Vought Aircraft plant at Stratford, Conn., for paid training at New York University, to become aeronautical engineers.

In one of the earliest programs of its kind to obtain women engineers, the Stratford division of United Aircraft Corporation is opening the eight-months course between Feb. 23 and March 1.

Scholarships are being awarded to successful applicants, paying tuition, room, board, and an allowance of $50 a month. On graduating, pay at Stratford will begin at least at $120 a month, with increases promised. Women in similar work at present are earning as much as $200 a month, it was pointed out.

Applicants may be college graduates or those who have completed their third year.

Instruction will be given in the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics.

"These positions," it was pointed out, "are not wartime jobs alone, but open up great new careers for women in the peace to come."

Aid to Army

Helping families of soldiers and civilians stationed at Camp Edwards, the Office of Price Administration is making a general check of rentals on Cape Cod, it was disclosed today.

Regulations call for rents to be frozen at the level of March 1, 1942, it was pointed out, applying not only to houses but also to apartments, hotels, boarding houses, parking space in trailer camps, and beds in a dormitory.

A tenant or roomer cannot be evicted for refusing to pay more than the rate charged last March 1, declared Capt. Arthur E. Langdon of the Camp's Military Personnel Housing Board, assisting OPA officials.

In event property is sold, a tenant is entitled to three months' notice before he can be evicted by the new owner, it was added.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If years' ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to mid-night of Feb. 12
2,000 gallons	1,228
1,500 gallons	921
1,000 gallons	614
500 gallons	307

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	Betty Cain	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	**Country Journal**	Air Express Music	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.;	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	**Country Journal**	Consumer talk	marimba; songs; strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers";	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "Of Men and	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**"Musical Matinee"; Dr.**	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Books"; speakers.	**Moussorgsky's "Boris**	**Frank Black, conductor**	**'Boston's Future'; talks**	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	**Godunoff"; Alexander**	**"Musical Matinee"**	Mutual Goes Calling	"Leatherneck Parade"
2:45	Spirit of '43	**Kipnis; Kerstin Thor-**	"The Family at War"; dr.	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	United We Stand:	**borg; Rene Maison;**	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	interviews; music.	**Norman Cordon; George**	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii.	**Cehanovsky; Doris Doe;**	News; Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii.	**John Gurney; Lansing**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	**Joseph C. Harsch.**	**Hatfield; Lorenzo**	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
4:15	Report from London	**Alvary; George Szell,**	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:30	**"Calling Pan-Amer-**	**conductor**	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:45	**ica"**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:00	**Cleveland Orchestra,**	**"Boris Godunoff"**	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:15	**Artur Rodzinski,**	**Opera; Joe Rines' Orch.,**	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:30	**conductor**	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Beverly, Mahr, songs	chestra; songs	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
5:45	**Cleveland Orchestra**	Mass. Fed of Music Clubs	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Negro History Week
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Diana Gale, songs; or.	Press Roundup; Music	Sports; Russian Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Music; War Fund Prgrm	Musical Rendezvous	Freddie Martin's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	First Piano Quartet	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	**People's Platform**	Harry De Angelis Orch.	"Noah Webster Says";	**'My People'; drama; mu-**	"March to Victory"
7:15	**People's Platform**	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	quiz show; H. McQuarrie	**sic; Mrs. Roosevelt**	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Musical program	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Connee Boswell, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Musical program	dramatization; guests	Talk; Income Taxes	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	**Gilbert & Sullivan Melo-**	comedy serial	London: variety show	Geo. M. Cohan's music
8:30	Hobby Lobby	**dies; Wilbur Evans;**	'Truth or Consequences':	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	**Josephine Houston;**	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	**Josef Stopak's Orch.**	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	**Classical Album**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Hugh Gibson, comments	Eddie Peabody: Hoosiers	Clair; Eugene Conley;	**Classical Album**
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Laurette Fillbrandt;	Laurette Fillbrandt;	**Classical Album**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	**Classical Album**
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Soldiers With	**'Your Draft Status': Paul**	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	B. A. A. 54th Annual
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	**McNutt; Gen. Hershey**	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Track and Field Games
10:45	News: World War II	Korn Kobblers: variety	Dance music	Ray Horton's Orchestra	from Boston Garden
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Harry Durham's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	News Service
11:15	Rideout; Chick	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Griff Williams' Orch.	B. A. A. 54th Annual
11:30	Floyd's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Track and Field Games
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Day's End: music
					Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	**E. Power Biggs:**	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air.	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	**organ recital**	Fisher, conductor	'Commando Mary"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	Musical program	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Eyes-Ears of Air Force'	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	**Gilbert and Sullivan's**
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Service from Cathedral	**"Yeomen of the Guard"**
11:15	Church: speaker	Services: speaker	Rockies: orchestra	Church of St. Paul	**Gilbert and Sullivan's**
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service from Cathedral	**"Yeomen of the Guard"**
11:45	**ing: guest speakers**	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	**"Yeomen of the Guard"**
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; Music	Stanley Dixon, news	News report
12:15	**'Letter Recom'd'n'**	Weekly War Journal	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	Beyond Call of Duty: dr.	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Studio speaker	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Studio speaker	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window.	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	"That They Might Live":	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air	lin; Leo Litwin, pianist	Red Cross dramatization	Concert Album	Concert Melodies
1:30	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe": organ;	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopnagle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	chorus; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	**Univ. of Chicago Round-**	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	**table: German Ritual'n**	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News: Music	"Little Concert"	**John Charles Thomas;**	Religious program	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	World News: Music	Co-operative League dr.	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Religious program	**gram: talk; music**
3:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic:**	Moylan Sisters, songs	**Rationing: Prent. Brown**	**Reviewing Stand: Rights**	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**John Barbirolli,**	"You and the War"	World News Parade	**of Small Business Man**	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**conductor**	Boston University Ves-	**'The Army Hour': drama;**	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**N. Y. Philharmonic:**	pers: speakers; chorus	**speakers; band; choir**	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	**John Barbirolli,**	Terry O'Toole, songs	**"The Army Hour"**	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	**conductor**	Terry O'Toole, songs	**"The Army Hour"**	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Matinee of Yesterday	**"Fireside Melodies": Ra-**	Young People's Church	"Just Quote Me"
4:45	Or.; Mal. Streeter	Matinee of Yesterday	**kov's Orchestra; songs**	of the Air: speaker	"Just Quote Me"
5:00	**Family Hour: Gladys**	Afternoon Strings	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Augustand College Choir	Religious program
5:15	**Swarthout; Deems**	Newscast	**tra; Leopold Stokowski,**	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
5:30	**Taylor; chorus; or.**	Musical Steelmakers	**conductor**	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
5:45	**Wm. Shirer, news**	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
6:00	**Edward R. Murrow**	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter": drama	Moment Musicale
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Victory Military Band	"First Nighter": drama	Moment Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	The Great Gildersleeve':	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	**ditions: W. Pelletier**	comedy drama	Across the Footlights	Religious program
7:00	"Commandos": dr.	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	"Commandos": dr.	Sportscast	pany; guest orchestra	Religious program	Services
7:30	**"We, the People":**	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Woody Her-	Capt. Ed. Rickenbacker:	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**guests; orchestra**	ley, m. c.	man's Orchestra	**'American Boys & Girls'**	Services
8:00	**Transatlantic Call:**	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	**American Forum of the**	Central Baptist Church
8:15	**"People to People"**	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche.	**Air: "How Far Censor-**	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family"	**ship?"**	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album**
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	**gest: drama; music**	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	**Fred Allen and Co.;**	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	**orchestra; guest**	**Dorothy Thompson**	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	"Song Spinners"	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News Service
10:45	**"Your Income Tax"**	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
11:00	News; E. Severeid	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Todd Grant, news
11:15	"Lest We Forget"	**"Star Productions":**	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	drama with Jimmy Pike	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Report to Nation	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	American Two-Way T'lks	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Musical program	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum" sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Lester Huff and Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Woman": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Margaret Janis, songs	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Uncle Sam": OWI prgm	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	**Children's Concert; Saul**	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Musical program	**Saul Caston, conductor**	Hal McIntire's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Musical program	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Al Donahue's Orchestra
4:30	The Family Front	Men of Land, Sea, Air	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Children's Concert**	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Orchestra; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	Dance Orchestra	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry & the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	**Henry Morganthau,**	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Income taxes
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs.	Terry O'Toole, songs	Music: Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Dance orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle: Sports,	Fred Waring's Orchestra	**Fulton Lewis, Jr.**	March to Victory
7:15	**"Ceiling Unlimited"**	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Who, Me?; Date With Disc	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	News of the World	"Yankee Starlets": songs	"How Abopt It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	Western dramatization	'ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	John Barry, comment	Hildegarde, songs
8:00	Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	**Cavalcade of America**	**"Rising Up the News"**	Eyes-Ears Army Air Force
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n'

Women's Activities: Woburn Club's 60th Year

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sixty years ago, in an era when women's organizations were not only almost unknown but were also frowned upon, Miss Emma A. Putnam of Woburn decided it would be to the common benefit of women in her community to form such an organization.

She took the initial steps toward starting a woman's club by publishing in the Woburn Journal a letter inviting any Woburn women "interested in founding a club for social and intellectual improvement" to meet at her house on Pleasant Street. Twenty-three persons responded. Thus it was that the Woburn Woman's Club, with Miss Putnam as its first president, became one of the early women's organizations in the State of Massachusetts and in the country. It was founded on Feb. 21, 1883, and will celebrate its sixtieth year with a special meeting and program next Friday afternoon in the vestry of the Congregational Church.

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of Woburn Club

The Woburn Woman's Club will celebrate next week its sixtieth year since its founding. Left to right, front row: Mrs. Frank LeRoy Pratt, Historian; Mrs. S. Robert Cummings, Second Vice-President. Back row: Mrs. George C. Dunnells, First Vice-President; Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett, President; Mrs. Kenneth B. Williams, Recording Secretary.

Far Preceded Federation

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, of which it is now a member, and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, two of the great women's organizations in the nation, celebrated their golden anniversaries only two years ago, indicating how much of a pioneer club the Woburn group was. It was not until 1890, when the General Federation was founded with the Woburn Club as one of its member organizations, that there was a definite impulse given to the women's movement over the nation.

In those days women who were club members were often somewhat apologetic about their membership and sometimes met disapproval at home and among friends who still held to the thory that a woman's sphere was bounded by four walls. Since that time, countless communities have had the women's clubs to thank for libraries, paved streets, lighting, playgrounds, and any number of other improvements instigated and mothered through to a successful culmination.

The Woburn Club has continued in its original purpose to serve as a center for the literary cultivation and social improvement of its members. In addition, one of its goals has been to have a clubhouse of its own. This is still to be achieved. However, it has expanded its interests and done much community work.

Aids Those Doing War Work

Because so many members are now doing war work outside, it is again serving primarily the purpose of providing recreation for its membership. The most active committees at present are the Community Service, American Home, and the new Civilian Defense Committee, headed by Mrs. Earl M. Brock, who is a member of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett is the President.

Miss Grace Bryant, a charter member of the Club, will cut the first piece of birthday cake as an opening for the festivities on Friday at 1 o'clock. After the dessert and reception at which Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation, and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director, will be honor guests, the history of the Club will be read in verse by Mrs. Frank LeRoy Pratt, Club Historian. Music will be provided by Miss Nellie Zimmer, harpist. Mrs. Lincoln S. Goodsell, chairman of the hospitality committee, will be in charge of the dessert and Mrs. Harold E. Brown of the reception.

The officers, in addition to Mrs. Blodgett, are: Mrs. George C. Dunnells, First Vice-President; Mrs. S. Robert Cummings, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Kenneth B. Williams, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William B. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Kendall L. Johnson, Treasurer, and Mrs. Gove W. Sleeper, Auditor.

What Women's Clubs Are Doing Next Week

Monday

Boston Ruskin Club—Motion pictures, "From Coast to Coast in Canada," Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. Public invited.

West Medford Woman's Club—American Home Day. Miss Frances A. Letson, speaker, "Table Setting With New American Ware." Mrs. James A. Potter, program chairman. Food sale by Community Service Committee, Mrs. Percy Wolfe, chairman. Business meeting, 2 p. m., Mrs. Charles E. Porter, presiding.

Watertown Woman's Club—Social Welfare program; Mrs. F. King Singiser, chairman. Speakers: Mrs. Walter H. Wood, member of the Citizens Committee of United Service Organizations and past State President of Daughters of the British Empire, "Saving the Children of War-Torn Countries"; Judge P. Sarsfield Cunniff, "Juvenile Delinquency." Hazel Dee Smith, soloist. Unitarian Parish Hall, 2 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—Mrs. Max R. Ulin, speaker. "Pawn Shop Granny," one-act play, will be presented by Professional Women's Club. Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, President. Clubhouse, 1:15 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—The Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy, speaker. Mrs. C. W. Wooldredge, hostess. Exhibition of paintings by Ruth Steed Fuller arranged by Mrs. H. R. Emmons, Jr. Neighborhood Club, 1:30 p. m.

Swampscott Woman's Club—White elephant sale conducted by War Relief Committee, Mrs. Alfred Jones, chairman. Dramatic interpretation of Le Grand Cannon's "Look to the Mountain" by Mrs. Jane Welch. Ionic Club, 1:30 p. m.

Technology Dames—Regular meeting at Emma Rogers Hall, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, 2:30 p. m. Harvard Dames will be guests.

Garden Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Harry D. Hamilton, speaker, "Garden Dependables—New and Old Varieties." Exhibit of Valentine favors, using natural materials, in charge of Mrs. R. A. Walsh and Mrs. George Floud. At home of Mrs. L. E. Griffin, 187 Bartlett Road, 11 a. m.

Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women—Drama Day. Sir James Barrie's "The Twelve Pound Look" and Noel Coward's "Fumed Oak" will be presented by Drama Committee at Temple Ohabei Shalom Community Center, 2 p. m. Open meeting, Mrs. William E. Ginsburg, hostess.

Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts—Robert J. Low, speaker. "Islands of the Southwest Pacific." At New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, 3 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—"A Day in the Life of a Milton Clubwoman" will be presented by the Drama Group directed by Mrs. Elliott B. Williams. Clubhouse, 2:15 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old North Chapter. Luncheon at Hotel Pioneer, 12:30; business meeting at 2 p. m., Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb, Regent, presiding. Program of historical readings in charge of Mrs. J. H. Johnson. Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter. Mrs. Frank L. Nason, past registrar general, speaker; Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess, Regent. At home of Mrs. Alfred M. Lightbody, Vice-Regent, 115 Elmwood Avenue, Wollaston, in the afternoon.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m., chairman to report on their club projects; Miss Marjorie Stearns, L. A., speaker on "Bee Keeping." Mrs. Hollis Webster, State Horticultural chairman, presides.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Luncheon-bridge, Colonial Tea Room, 711 Boylston Street. Mrs. Ragnar K. Lindquist, chairman.

Fortnightly Club—Mrs. J. Stewart Chaffe, dramatic chairman, hostess. Fortnightly Hall, Winchester; Miss Norma Woodward reads three-act dramatization of "Forsyte Saga."

Women's Republican Club—Fifth book review talk, Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin, 11 a. m.

Tuesday

Quest and Question Club, Winthrop—Mrs. Leslie L. Dunham, hostess, 46 Cottage Park Road, 2 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League Circles—Annual meeting and luncheon, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 12:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club—Army program, 7:30 p. m., Army Chaplains, honor guests.

Philergians of Braintree—Dr. Pennington Haile, speaker. "The Motivation and Significance of the War." Art exhibition by Harold Irving Smith; also food sale in charge of Mrs. C. Edward Fisher, proceeds to buy yarn for War Service Committee. Cochato Hall, 2 p. m.

Hingham Woman's Club — Lawrence Fletcher of Cohasset, secretary of trustees of Public Reservation, speaker, "Preserving Beautiful and Historic Places From Cape Cod to the Berkshires." Mrs. Paul Baxter, chairman of motion pictures, in charge; Mrs. Roger P. Stone, President. Wamapotuck Club, 2:30 p. m.

Community Club of Canton — American Home Committee with Mrs. Frank Davenport, Chairman, in charge of program. Miss Hayden, correspondent for Home Beautiful, will give movie on South America with talk on home furnishings and their care. Universalist Parish Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Old-fashioned party at Loring-Greenough House, 2:30 p. m.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Dr. David Lewis, speaker, "Health in a Changing World." Exhibit of old shawls in charge of Mrs. Raymond R. Wisner and Mrs. Walter I. Percy. Parish House of Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Dr. Alice Hamilton, former professor of industrial medicine at Harvard Medical School, will be guest of honor at Book Shop luncheon, Perkins Hall, 1 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Legislative Day, Mrs. Henry S. Ketlendorf, chairman. Speakers: Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, "Legislative Affairs of the Present Sessions"; Clayton Havey, Governor's Councilor, "Duties of the Governor's Council and Reasons for and Against Abolishing It." Also talk by representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on "It Can't Happen Here." Coffee hour, 1 p. m. precedes meeting, Mrs. Frank W. Aston, President, presiding.

D. A. R.—Boston Tea Party Chapter. Illustrated lecture on "Honolulu" by Miss Marie Laveaga. Mrs. H. Ralph Aubin, Regent. Hotel Vendome, 1:45 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Reception and luncheon at Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m. with a pageant, "Remembrance," written and directed by Ann Gorton Inman.

Old and New, Malden — Herbert Black, speaker, "What Do the Headlines Mean?" 2 p. m.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club—Business meeting and penny sale, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Harvard Dames—Excursion to Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Meet at Harvard Square Subway Station, downstairs, at 1:30 p. m.

New Century Club, Needham—Reading of Sir James Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" by literature committee, Mrs. David Barnett, chairman. Mrs. John Torrey Kenney will direct reading. Unitarian Church, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter. Patriotic and historical pageant by pupils of Miss J. Lilian Vandevere. Mrs. Helen L. Danolds, hostess; Mrs. W. Raymond Hatch, Regent. Hotel Kenmore, 7:45; Dutch Treat supper, 6:15.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—American Home meeting, 11 a. m.; luncheon, 1 p. m.; regular meeting, 2:30 p. m. Imogene Wolcott, speaker, "The Wartime Homemaker." Exhibit of "Kitchen Equipment in the 1700's."

Winchester Better Homes Garden Club—Art Gallery, Winchester Public Library, 2 p. m., Mrs. Sherman Whipple, Jr., speaker, "Victory Gardens and Food Conservation."

Thursday

Melrose Woman's Club—John Nicol Mark, speaker, "What's Right With the World." Mrs. Frank E. Rowe, program chairman. G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Fiftieth Anniversary Luncheon, Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler, following midwinter meeting, 10 a. m., Mrs. Herbert French, presiding, and Mrs. Fred C. Brigham, legislative chairman, presenting Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, General Federation chairman, who will discuss "Federal Bills." Afternoon speaker, Dr. Claude M. Fuess; soloist, Alice Farnsworth.

Weaver's Guild—Mrs. Katherine Osborne will show her collection of oriental textiles, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club—William S. Howe, speaker, 11 a. m.; luncheon, 12:30, followed by program, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, speaker.

Friday

D. A. R.—Massachusetts Society. Meeting of advisory board, 10 a. m., Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, presiding. Meeting of chapter and vice-regents, 1 p. m.

Southern Club—Colonial Night ball and assembly, Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler.

Boston City Federation of Organizations—Mrs. Louis F. Curran, chairman of public health, in charge of program. Speakers: Dr. G. Lynde Gately, City Commissioner of Health; Miss Nell Giles, feature writer; Miss Mary Houston, assistant professor of education at Boston University, Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Mrs. Mildred Beryl Palmer, speaker, "The Changing American Home." Piano selections by Mildred and Stanley Listernick. Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Hobbs Community Club, Marblehead—Mrs. Alton Dickerman and Mrs. Joseph Norton, hostesses. Glover School Auditorium, 2 p. m.

Winthrop Woman's Club—Dr. Pennington Haile, speaker, "Responsibilities of Our Country in the Postwar World." Odd Fellows Hall, 2 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Sixtieth Anniversary celebration. Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett, President, hostess. Mrs. Frank Le Roy Pratt, club historian, will read her "History of the Club in Verse." Miss Nellie Zimmer, harpist. Congregational Church, 1 p. m.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Dr. Edwin P. Booth, speaker, "Women of the Bible." Literature and drama committee, hostesses, Mrs. Arthur F. Thompson, chairman. Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club — Mrs. Mary Nash, speaker, "Coming Back to the Home." Mrs. Russell Cazmay will discuss current events. Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, President; 2 p. m.

Avery Lecture—Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, "Arabs and the Middle East." Copley-Plaza ballroom, 10:45 a. m.

Saturday

New Hampshire's Daughters — Eleanor Coray Forman, speaker, "Bonnets." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Club to See Photos Of Alaskan Highway

Official photographs of the new Alaskan Highway, taken by the U. S. Signal Corps, will be among pictures shown by Harris W. Reynolds, who will give an illustrated talk on the Northwest this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

He will be introduced by Mrs. William C. Cussacks, Director of the Club Activities Department.

Photographers Needed

Immediate appointments are available at $1,971 a year for photographers with one year's experience, including lithographic plate making as well as operation of the lithographic camera, it was announced recently by the Boston office of the United States Civil Service Commission. The appointments are to be made to fill vacancies for duty in Washington with an important war agency. Qualified persons are urged to write or report to the Boston office of the Commission in the Federal Building for an interview, but persons now engaged at their highest skill in war work are requested not to apply.

Coe to Address Advertising Club Luncheon Feb. 16

Charles Francis Coe, Vice-President and general counsel of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., will be the principal speaker at the Advertising Club luncheon in the Hotel Statler at noon Feb. 16.

"The Motion Picture Goes to War" will be Mr. Coe's topic. He will be introduced by Maurice N. Wolf, district manager for Loew's, who will be master of ceromonies.

Mr. Coe, a former Bostonian, is author of more than 200 novels and a score of screen plays.

Youth Measure Favored

The Legislative Committee on State Administration has reported favorably a bill which would give the Massachusetts Attorney General power to appoint an inspector to prosecute persons distributing or selling publications considered by the Attorney General and the inspector as "obscene or indecent or (which) otherwise tended to corrupt the morals of youth."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"Abraham Lincoln," presented by the Tributary Theater, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Peabody Playhouse—"Julius Caesar," presented by the Tributary Theater. Matinee Sunday at 3 p. m.

Music

Tomorrow

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Concert by Arline de Volt, harpist, assisted by Verne Q. Powell and Frances Snow, flutists, and Dolores Rodrigez, pianist. 3:30.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Belgian Piano Quartet. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:30. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.
Esquire—"One of Our Craft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
Exeter—"That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 3, 6:10, 9:15.
Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.
Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. Stage show: 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25.
Kenmore—"Moon and Sixpence," George Saunders, Herbert Marshall. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg.
Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News, 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.
Metropolitan—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:50, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.
Modern—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.
Orpheum—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 9. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:20.
Paramount — "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:45, 9:25.
Scollay—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 4:45, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.
South Station Theater—"A Nation Dances," "Strange Empires," "Beating Time," "College Belles," Mitchell Ayres and his Orchestra," "Tulips Shall Grow," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:42, 5:34, 8:51. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 1:01, 4:03, 7:05, 10:22.
Telepix—"Leslie Howard at London," "The Russian Revue," "A Puppet-oon," "Aviation Cadets," 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod, Louis Borell. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:10. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi, Wallace Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.
Tremont—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:25 a. m., 3:25, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl." 9 a. m., 1, 5:05, 9:20.
Uptown—"Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Between Us Girls," Richard Cummings, Diana Barrymore. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrew Sisters. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. 1:50, 7:50. Continuous 2-11.
Cleveland Circle: "Palm Beach Story." Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 2:10, 6, 9:30. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 4, 7:50.
Coolidge Corner: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Cat People," Simone Simon. Continuous 1-11.
University: "Cairo," Jeannette MacDonald, Robert Young. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Junior Army," Billie Halop, Freddie Bartholomew. "City of Silent Men," Frank Albertson. 2, 7.
Codman: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Hidden Hand." Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 2, 5:34, 9:08, "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson, 4:25, 7:59.
Park: "Johnny Eager, Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 2, 8.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Mr. and Mrs. America," "March of Time," selected short subjects. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.
Mystic: "Rhythm Parade." Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Bearle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.
Orpheum: "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.
Strand: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, James Ellison. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:20, 5:30, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Arline Judge, Max Baer. Continuous 1:30-11.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Seven Sweethearts," Katherine Grayson, Van Heflin. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. "Boss of Big Town," John Litel, Florence Rice. 2, 8.
Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 2, 8.
ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2, 8.
Capitol: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard. 2, 8.
Strand: "Give Out Sister," the Andrews Sisters, Grace McDonald. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "About Face," William Tracy, James Gleason. 2:09, 7:54. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:57, 8:42.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. Continuous 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. "Through Different Eyes," Mary Howard. 2, 8.
Coolidge: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard. 2, 8.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Who Done It?" Costello and Abbott. "Sin Town," Brod Crawford.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine.

Monday Sees Plane Spotting Courses Start

Intensive one-week courses in aircraft recognition are to be given by the First Fighter Command to members of the Ground Observer Corps of the Aircraft Warning Service, beginning on Monday, in Boston, Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other eastern cities.

Announcement of the training was made by Brig. Gen. Willis R. Taylor, Commanding General of the Fighter Command, at Mitchel Field, N. Y. Purpose of the Government-sponsored courses is to develop accredited recognition officers who will in turn instruct additional observers at their home posts.

"The progress of the war has demonstrated an essential for training all persons involved in offensive and defensive operation to be able to recognize and identify aircraft in flight," General Taylor said. "Training in aircraft recognition should be made available to members of the Observer Corps as well as to military personnel," he added.

Under the plans for the courses a representative of each observation post in certain sections of the territory covered by the First Fighter Command will be asked to attend the aircraft recognition courses at Government expense. The courses will provide instruction by means of Army textbooks, silhouettes, and photographs, in instantaneous recognition of all plane types.

Besides the New England classes, schools are also to be operated in Albany and Syracuse, N. Y.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.

Plans for schools in other sections of the territory covered by the First Fighter Command are also now under consideration.

Maine's '43 Apples to Offer New Competition in Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Feb. 13 — Gathered here for the annual meeting of the Maine Pomological Association, apple growers of Maine find the promise of good profits from a 1943 crop greatly complicated by the difficulties of farming in a war that demands for military use many of the things essential to fruit growing.

Generally accounted one of the finest flavored fruits produced in the entire country, the Maine apple has not in recent years been heavily marketed outside that State.

However, apple growers have for a generation been bringing new orchards into cultivation, and Maine is about ready to compete in earnest with other States, and to supply the varieties now so popularly demanded.

Evidence that the war seriously handicaps Maine growers who this year had expected to break all records came to the group today, and problems and remedies will be discussed.

Wartime fertilization of the orchard was discussed by A. K. Gardner, crop specialist from the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, at Orono.

Nitrate for Explosives

Nitrate of soda, used in ton quantities by apple growers, is today vitally needed for explosives, and so also are many substitutes. Fertilizers, in general, are in much greater demand this year by vegetable growers who are expanding their acreage, and orchardists are finding it difficult to contract for their normal supplies. Apples, however, are on the desired list, and great quantities of Maine's 1942 crop are still in storage waiting for shipment to soldiers.

Oscar L. Wyman, assistant to Specialist Gardner, followed with a talk on "Legumes in the Orchard." His suggestions named replenisher crops that can build up orchard land, and at times yield a paying by-crop.

Many Obstacles Are Met

The apple box situation, greatly complicated by the war, was introduced by M. O. Lord of the Maine Fruit Producers. Sawmills have been diverted almost entirely to war lumber, and logs for box shook are seldom available now. Growers are considering paper cartons, but they do not stand up well in storing and shipping. Cooperative purchasing of shooks is contemplated, but box materials will be scare.

C. M. White, Department of Agriculture specialist on packing of apples, extended Mr. Lord's remarks by speaking of sizes and shapes of packing crates available for the wartime trade. Apples must be packed in crates that accommodate varying sizes and varieties, yet shipping and storage requirements often demand conformity that bothers the packing crews. In addition, state laws, varying from state to state, set standard bushel and barrel sizes.

In question box sessions, growers generally skipped routine agricultural subjects and dwelt on wartime problems. Typical questions were: Can we pay 75 cents an hour for help and make a profit? Should depleted crews concentrate on portions of the orchard? Can I afford to use fewer sprays? How can we best manage inexperienced pickers? Will insecticides be available?

Although growers were obviously much concerned about their farming problems because of the war, individuals asserted their intentions of producing every apple possible, and believe the Government and civilian demands for apples this year will give them a banner season in spite of their many handicaps in connection with help, supplies, and equipment.

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Hearing Listed For Lowering Of Pension Age

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Legislative Committee on Pensions will conduct a public hearing Tuesday morning at 10:30 on 15 bills providing for lowering of the pension eligibility age in Massachusetts from 65 to 60 years.

Chief opposition to the bills is expected to come from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and the State Department of Public Welfare.

A spokemen for the Taxpayers group said today that lowering of the eligibility age to 60 years would cost the Commonwealth a minimum of $10,000,000 annually. It will also, he said, prevent the State from receiving Federal reimbursement since the Federal Government, under the Social Security Act has placed the pension age at 65.

It is on this latter phase that the State Public Welfare Department is expected to oppose the bills.

At present the Federal Government pays half of the old age assistance costs of the State on amounts up to $40. If the bills lowering the age to 60 years are adopted, the recipients in the group from 60 through 64 years would receive asistance from State funds alone.

Several bills have been filed with the Legislature for adoption of a State lottery by which old age assistance in the Commonwealth would be financed.

Old age assistance laws in Massachusetts were liberalized by the 1941 session of the General Court when it overrode a Gubernatorial veto.

Under the liberalized plan, now in operation, $40 a month is the minimum monthly benefit for single aged persons not living with relatives. For couples not living with their family the minimum is $50 to $65.

The minimum for single persons living with their families is now $30 and for couples $50.

To meet the liberalized old age assistance, the Legislature in 1941 provided an additional three per cent surtax on incomes and also adopted the much-disputed 5 per cent tax on restaurant, hotel, and other meals over $1.00 bought outside the home.

Loss of Federal aid for a large number of old age assistance beneficiaries would push cost to the State to astronomical proportions. Methods of financing such a huge amount will probably provide fireworks when the bills are heard.

John Bond

R. H. STEARNS Company

$35

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Wine, teal, steel blue, brown, gray and soft green. Every inch of this famous 100% pure Scotch wool was hand-loomed in the Hebrides Islands. Misses' and women's sizes in one color or another. Sixth floor.

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GAS is doing a tremendous job in helping to speed the vast flow of weapons off the production lines of America — for gas is used in heat-treating nearly every kind of weapon our boys need to win.

The flexibility, control, and speed of gas —so familiar to you in your own home— are demanded day and night in the many war plants in Greater Boston. It is the responsibility of this company to supply this huge and essential need.

However, coal and oil required in the manufacture of gas must be transported over great distances. As you know, such transportation is at present a critical problem.

You can do much to help insure the needed supply of gas to keep war industries at maximum production. That means—*start today to use less gas.*

By so doing, you will be contributing greatly to the war effort—and you will be taking a practical step to protect this very important service for your own home and for 260,000 other Greater Boston homes.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN SAVE GAS NOW:

1. Do not use gas cooking oven or top burners for heating your kitchen.
2. Economize in cooking by having more one-dish meals, by keeping burners clean

Nazis in Donets Facing New Threat

Continued from Page 1

shilovsk, in the Donets Basin, and carried them on to Krivyanskaya and Shakhty, northeast of Rostov; and Krasnodar, Timoshevsk, Novotitarovsk, and Dinskaya, in the Western Caucasus.

Other towns and villages were reclaimed from the Germans in the Soviet drives, but these were the strategically important victories.

At Krasnoarmeisk, the southward-driving army lay only 25 miles north of Stalino, a major industrial city, and only 70 miles from the north shore of the Sea of Azov, leaving only that narrow corridor of retreat for the Germans at Rostov and in the Donets Basin.

The capture of Krasnoarmeisk also cut the main Dnieperopetrovsk-Stalino railway.

At Voroshilovsk, the Russians placed another pincer around Voroshilovgrad, 25 miles to the northeast.

By retaking Shakhty, the Russians held another important point 45 miles above Rostov on the railway that leads north to Moscow. The seizure of Krivyanskaya put a Russian column three miles east of Novocherkassk, which is 25 miles northeast of Rostov on the same railway. The Russians previously reported that the railway between Rostov and Novocherkassk had been cut.

Krasnodar, Novititarovsk, and Timoshevsk in Russian hands meant the Germans were compressed along the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, between the naval base at Novorossisk and Akhtari, with their principal avenue of escape the Taman Peninsula over the Kerch Strait into the Crimea.

Rostov Garrison Estimated at 250,000

Unofficial estimates in London placed the strength of the Axis forces in the Donets Basin and at Rostov at about a half million men. The garrison at Rostov was estimated at about 250,000.

On other sectors of the front, the campaign to encircle Kharkov forged ahead, with the capture of numerous towns north and south of the Ukrainian Capital reported.

The attempt to widen the wedge at Kramatorsk, which flanks the Krasnoarmeisk drive to the northwest, continued successfully in the face of heavy tank and motorized infantry counterattacks, the war bulletin said.

Bitter fighting still raged south of Kursk, the Russians reported, with about 2,000 Germans killed in one violent engagement.

The thrust that had carried into Lozovaya, 75 miles south of Kharkov, also was being expanded successfully, the Russians said.

The triumphs of the armies of Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin over the vast area of Ukraine have won him promotion to a full general, a Moscow broadcast recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said.

The communiqué said that 31 German planes were destroyed in air combat in the Caucasus and quoted captured German fliers as saying they belonged to a squadron "which several days ago was transferred from Tunis to the Soviet-German front."

Tunisia:

Axis Is Repelled East of Ousseltia

Allied forces have repelled an Axis attack in the hills east of Ousseltia in Tunisia, an Allied headquarters communiqué said.

The Algiers Radio reported that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Southern Tunisia had been forced to evacuate positions in that sector "in spite of the fact that these positions were protected by a screen of heavy tanks."

The Allied communiqué said light bombers had attacked Axis ground positions near Sened, in Central Tunisia, but that otherwise aerial activity was slight. No Allied planes were missing, the report said.

Meanwhile, patrols of the British Eighth Army, operating in Southern Tunisia engaged enemy armored cars in battle in the central sector. Along the coast, artillery fire was exchanged by the opposing armies Friday, a British communiqué announced.

The northern wing of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Army was reported earlier this week to be operating east of Ben Gardane, some 20 miles inside the Tunisian frontier.

There was no indication in the latest communiqué that the awaited push by the Eighth Army against the southern flank of the Axis Tunisian armies had been launched.

Allied air forces of the Middle East Command were hampered by stormy weather over the Central Mediterranean and operations were restricted, the communiqué said.

One Axis bomber was reported shot down west of Bengazi in Libya by Allied fighters. One Allied plane was reported lost.

Mollison Outflies Nazi Plane Attack

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 13

With all the skill of his peacetime flying days, James Mollison, Great Britain's renowned trans-ocean flyer successfully dodged a German fighter plane which attacked his non-combat Ferry Command plane this week.

When the Nazi fighter dived upon it, Captain Mollison, unable to accept the challenge, maneuvered his machine out of the German's path and thereby probably saved his eight passengers.

South Pacific:

Loss of 7 Warships Admitted by Japanese

Japan admitted the loss of 7 warships sunk and 6 damaged during the last half year of battle in the Solomons-New Guinea theater.

A Tokyo broadcast quoted Japanese Imperial Headquarters as acknowledging that 3 Japanese destroyers, 3 submarines, and a patrol ship were sunk, while a cruiser, 4 submarines, and a patrol ship were damaged in the South Seas from Aug. 7, 1942, to Feb. 7, 1943.

The communiqué said 4 Allied submarines, 3 torpedo boats, and a patrol ship were sunk in the same period, and 3 destroyers, 4 submarines, and a patrol ship were listed as "heavily damaged."

The communiqué, however, conceded the United Nations a slight edge in aerial warfare. It said 205 Allied aircraft had been shot down and 32 destroyed aground for a total of 237, against Japanese losses of 215, "which crash dived into enemy objectives or failed to return to base," and 114 damaged for a total of 329.

A Tokyo dispatch relayed by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press in London before the Tokyo Radio's transmission to America was completed, quoted the communiqué as saying that Japanese losses "included 3 battleships, 3 destroyers and 1 submarine sunk, 1 cruiser, 4 U-boats and 1 patrol boat damaged."

The Japanese, however, have conceded the loss of only one battleship in the entire Pacific war and a translation error in Berlin apparently was involved.

The American conquest of Guadalcanal was described officially as a "complete rout and utter defeat of a Japanese army which executed a nonorderly withdrawal."

The description came from Commander Ralph E. Wilson, a naval officer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of American troops on Guadalcanal. He spoke to amplify a report on the island campaign by General Patch.

Commander Wilson said it would take days "to clean up the mess."

General Patch's report said that in the closing 25-day drive, the equipment captured included 273 machine guns, 80 field pieces, 18 antiaircraft guns, nine antitank guns, 181 mortars, 385 rifles, 22 radios, 13 trucks, six small trucks, and much miscellaneous equipment.

Commander Wilson said that a late estimate indicated as many as 8,000 Japanese had been killed on Guadalcanal and no more than 2,000 were evacuated by landing boats to enemy destroyers.

New Guinea:

Allies Push Forward Toward Salamaua

The Allies are continuing to push forward on the approaches to Salamaua, New Guinea, the Allied High Command announced, reporting that in the Wau area "the enemy continues his withdrawal."

The extent of the withdrawal was not stated. Friday's communiqué told of the main Japanese force falling back on Mubo, only 12 miles below Salamaua, after suffering losses of nearly 1,000 men in a series of reversals.

Allied patrols continued to mop up the Kumusi River area, southeast of Wau, where late last December, at a heavy cost of men and ships, the Japanese landed some reinforcements during a futile effort to keep their hold on the Papuan Peninsula. In this area, 135 more Japanese stragglers have been killed and 90 others found victims of starvation and other causes, the announcement said.

Allied planes raided Japanese installations in the New Britain area, starting fires on the Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul.

A Japanese transport of 6,000 tons was bombed near Cape Orford and left damaged and stationary, it was announced.

Burma:

RAF Strikes Hard At Japanese Targets

The Royal Air Force swept down upon the Japanese in Burma Friday, bombing communications and other military targets and causing considerable damage to railway trucks, river steamers, and factory buildings, especially in the Lower Chindwin region and at Sagaing, near Mandalay, a British communiqué said. One allied plane was lost.

The Japanese struck back with daylight attacks on the Rathedaung area but only a few bombs were dropped, the communiqué said. One enemy plane was reported severely damaged. Half an hour later, a small force of enemy planes was intercepted near Maungdaw and at least one Japanese plane was destroyed and others badly damaged, the communiqué said.

Goose-Step Away From Home

Associated Press Radiophoto

German Prisoners Taken by Russians at Stalingrad

A long, long trail a-winding—of captured Nazi soldiers—across the snows of heroic Stalingrad. These soldiers were seized after being surrounded by Russians. Picture radioed from Moscow to New York.

Malta Now Past Peril of Invasion

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Feb. 13

Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, operational commander at Malta under Field Marshal Lord Gort, told correspondents yesterday that the British Mediterranean base might have been invaded successfully by Axis forces during the dark days last August, but indicated that that time had passed forever.

"I think they wanted to attack Malta, but never had sufficient parachute troops and aircraft at the same time to make the attempt," General Scobie declared.

He said the island, which remains a vital key to Mediterranean shipping routes, was "stocking up supplies, including gasoline and equipment of all kinds, in quantity."

In the Air:

Two British Raids Hurled Against Reich

The Royal Air Force struck again at Hitler's arsenal area in Western Germany Friday night and sent powerful formations streaking across the Channel before breakfast Saturday in one of the earliest daylight starts in recent weeks.

The scope of the night assault was not disclosed immediately in London, but the German Radio, acknowledging damage in one center, said the raid was of the small, "nuisance" variety.

The morning raiders, which might have included American planes, headed across Dover Strait toward Calais. The weather was bright with occasional cloud patches.

Friday night's assault was the second successive night attack on the Reich, the big naval base and submarine building yards at Wilhelmshaven having been bombed heavily the preceding night.

Swift British Mosquito bombers also struck at Northwest Germany Friday afternoon while American-built Mustang fighters attacked railways and other war installations in Northern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. One fighter failed to return.

Enemy activity over Britain was limited to one aircraft which crossed the south coast of England and flew a short distance inland, the Ministries of Air and Home Security announced. No bombs were dropped.

The Home Security Ministry also announced, however, that civilian casualties in Britain from German bombs had risen sharply in January. A total of 328 were killed and 507 injured. The casualties are the highest since August when 403 were killed and 509 injured. December casualties were 109 killed and 201 injured.

In Canada, two United States cargo transport planes with 13 persons aboard, servicemen and civilians, have been missing four days in the wild north country, and the casualties of the RAF Ferry Command bomber which crashed in Newfoundland Tuesday night were increased to 19 with the passing of one of the injured.

At Sea:

Skoda Arms Works Making U-Boat Parts

Germany has been forced to turn the Skoda Arms Works at Pilsen in Czechoslovakia to the manufacture of submarine parts, because the great U-boat workshops at Kiel have been damaged so heavily by Royal Air Force bombings, a Zurich dispatch to Reuters said.

Fifty-two American seamen, survivors of a ship torpedoed in the Atlantic, landed at a port in Scotland and reported that "not a man was lost, not one of us was even scratched."

Three British trawlers, part of their convoy, picked them up shortly after the torpedoing, a spokesman said.

Industry Quietly Draws Blueprints for 'D' Day

Industry's postwar plans receive little attention these days what with news from the battlefronts and industry's converted assembly lines stressing military action and production. But industrial leaders are keenly conscious that a day will come when the mobilization-for-war process must be reversed. The Christian Science Monitor today presents the first of four articles outlining industry's views and moves in preparation for that day.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Industry, which set all-time conversion records in beating America's plowshares into swords, is beginning quietly to draw blueprints against the "D-day" of demobilization where there must be equally quick re-conversion to all-out peacetime manufacture if the armies of discharged soldiers and war workers are not to become armies of unemployed.

Forward-thinking industrialists believe that industry can provide full employment for the day when Johnny comes marching home and the war plant assembly lines grind to a halt—if industry will make the effort to plan intelligently.

These industrialists know that re-conversion will be a tremendous task. They believe industry will need to increase output 40 per cent above boom-year 1940, if it is to provide the 55,000,000 jobs necessary for full peacetime employment. Many businessmen believe the government will have to help out with public works programs, but all hold that if industry fails to provide the majority of these jobs, the knell of private enterprise will have sounded in the United States.

Socialism?

The nation has seen that there can be jobs for all in wartime and will demand that this be equally so in peacetime, they hold. If government has to assume the major employment burden, industry believes this will mean the entry of bureaucracy into the industrial field, public works on a gigantic scale, perpetuation of wartime controls, burdensome "directives" from Washington, Federal operation of the government-financed war plants and, ultimately, socialism.

Determined to evolve its own formulas for full after-war employment, industry already has blossomed out with several programs. There is the Committee for Economic Development, made up of names which represent the very "blue book" of American industry. Under the chairmanship of Paul B. Hoffman, president of Studebaker Corporation, this committee is enlisting the support of big and little concerns all across the United States and has close connections with supporters of the private enterprise system in Washington—notably in the Department of Commerce.

Simultaneously, the National Association of Manufacturers has set up a postwar planning committee which is maturing platforms and blueprints; the United States Steel Corporation has a planning agency, Detroit is talking about new-style automobiles, and aircraft manufacturers are thinking in terms of postwar "family flivvers of the air."

Not Discouraged

Far-sighted industrial leaders are not discouraged about postwar prospects. They have not succumbed to the pessimism, prevalent six months ago, that a devastating depression would follow the war. They know that wartime technological advance has opened vast new fields of enterprise—in light metals, plastics, high compression engines—enabling the manufacture of thousands of handsome and necessary new products.

Industrial economists tell them that in two more years of war the public will have accumulated $50,000,000,000 worth of dammed-up purchasing power in bonds, forced savings and bank accounts. The United States Chamber of Commerce estimated last autumn that the war's end would see a demand for 2,100,000 automobiles, 1,200,000 radios, 1,500,000 mechanical refrigerators and 900,000 new houses. The economists may be very wrong on these figures, but to industrial thinkers they pose a challenge.

"Reaction, grumbling, but passive, acceptance of political and economic defeat, static discontent with the new generation of economic managers, fear of the future that precludes fighting for the future—these are not the true characteristics of the system of free enterprise," Charles E. Wilson said before he left the presidency of General Electric Company for the war Production Board.

The view is gaining ground, as blueprints are drawn in Detroit and Pittsburgh, in the aircraft plants and steel corporation offices, that an economy of abundance, with industry producing full blast and goods priced low for wide distribution, may be a major answer to the problem of keeping factory wheels turning, workers fully employed and pay envelopes regular—which, it is held, could mean such abundance of purchasing power that depressions would be minimized.

Once Tight Secret

These are the trends observable currently. Three months ago most postwar planning was a tight secret. There was fear of unfavorable publicity and fear that industry would be accused of relaxing its war effort to plan for postwar profits. Industry has not relaxed one whit its drive for all-out war production, as the records show, but as prospects of military victory increase, the wraps are being removed from planning projects although much must still remain anonymous.

On the brighter side, the Brookings Institution and other surveyers hold that America's store shelves will be empty when the war ends, that factories, railroads and utilities will require great replacements and that demands for consumer and durable goods from overseas, to rebuild the shattered economies and factories of Europe and Asia, will combine with other demands to assure peak production for many months, perhaps years.

Here's a New 'Little America' This One in a Tropical Setting

NEW GUINEA, Feb. 13 (AP)—"This NEW GUINEA, Feb. 12 (AP)—"This is the United States of America."

The voice booms out of the homemade loudspeaker set up in a giant coconut grove that is home to the American troops in this particular area.

Nowhere in the United States would you find a scene like this: rows on rows of evenly spaced, erect coconut palms, their fronds furnishing the thatching for the roofs of the native-built office huts and mess huts, their falling coconuts almost as much of a hazard as the falling shrapnel that accompanies the occasional Japanese air raids; graveled drives and pathways which the men put in themselves with gravel they dug out of nearby creek beds; office furniture built by the natives, slat seats held to the chair frames by vines which only the natives seem able to find.

Yet the radio voice is speaking the truth. For there are typically American signs all over the place—neat little boards tacked on coconut palms to indicate that this pathway is "Silber's Sidewalk," that the jeep parking lot is "Belcher's Trailer Park," that one particularly soggy spot which now has been drained in "Brown's Botanical Garden," in tribute to the drainer. There are other little signs to make the men feel at home, such as "Keep Off the Grass" and "Curb Your Dog."

This area is the headquarters of an American fighter outfit whose job it is to protect a growing American advance base—fly regular patrols, escort incoming and outgoing shipping, be on the alert against the ever-present danger of enemy raids, a danger which is highest during the full of the moon, and hunt down Japanese reconnaissance planes, or "Photo Joes."

Officers are apologetic because there are no particular exploits to report—"just routine flights," they explain. Yet there is no lack of activity, as you can judge from the pile of recommendations for the Air Medal which are stacked on the desk of Adjutant Lieut. Fred Manger, of Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.—for the Air Medal goes only to men who have been on at least 25 missions on which there is every likelihood that enemy aircraft will be encountered.

Finns Looking for Peace, But Find Position Hopeless

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13 (AP)—Reliable Swedish sources report that the Finnish people undoubtedly are looking for peace, but that they are in an apparently hopeless position, being dependent economically on Germany. In addition, it is estimated there are between 150,000 and 200,000 German troops in the northern half of the country.

Although the food situation is said to be somewhat improved over a year ago, it is still described by persons familiar with conditions in Finland as the worst of all European countries.

City dwellers especially are faring badly with the exception of those who can afford to deal in the black market. There is bitterness against the peasants, who are accused of withholding foodstuffs from the cities.

Recent reports from Swedish sources said the use of bread and other flour products had to be cut down 30 per cent in comparison with normal consumption, while consumption of fats was reduced 60 per cent, sugar 66 per cent and meat 80 per cent.

War is estimated to have drained 18 per cent of Finland's 3,880,000 population. Men are so scarce that every time a military move is proposed to Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim, he is quoted as asking, "How many men will it cost us?" For over a year, Finland has not undertaken any offensive action.

Industry is crippled by a shortage of raw materials and supplies. Finland's timber resources normally supply the woodworking industry, which provides 80 per cent of the country's export products. Finland depended on those exports to pay for import of food and other vital necessities.

Yet Premier Jukha Rangell recently said that to keep the woodworking industry operating at only half or normal speed would require colossal exertion because there was not enough labor to fell the timber and haul it out of the forests.

The disappearance of leather shoes from the market in Finland's cities is one other sign of the country's supply problem.

Early Cleanup in Africa Expected by Allied Chiefs

Continued from Page 1

chance to establish necessary air control between Africa and Sicily.

Significant changes in Axis aerial strategy already observable in the North African sector are:

1. The proportion of fighter planes as against bombers is apparently rising.

2. Axis bombers are concentrating their attacks on Allied troop and matériel concentrations nearer the front. Both changes are viewed as indicating the increasing difficulty of the Axis position.

Arrival of large numbers of Axis fighter planes, particularly in Sicily, is held to indicate not only the effectiveness of Allied bombing but also Axis preparation for a day when its troops must start the long hard evacuation to Italy.

Axis Planes Held Back

Since the number of airports and ground crews is limited, concentration on fighter planes is expected to be at the expense of bombers.

Although the recent spell of unfavorable weather may be partly responsible for the drop in Axis bombing of Allied supply ports it is believed here that enemy air activity over the front has been much reduced by the need to hold back planes for protective purposes and to counter the incessant Allied attacks on airdromes.

Another interesting development is that whereas the Axis is now forced to abate its air attacks on distant Allied supply ports, the tempo of Allied attacks on more distant Italian ports is mounting.

Drive on Italian Ports

Allied communiqués indicate that the Flying Fortresses are now turning their attention increasingly to Sardinia and Sicily following the great devastation on Tunisian ports.

Consolidation of the Allied command here and arrival of the British Eighth Army on the Tunisian Frontier are only some of the indications that a final cleanup of Africa may be near.

There are other signs that the Allied High Command is satisfied with North African preparations and is turning its attention to other sections which may see action soon.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his latest press conference stressed particularly the Allied forces' readiness for "other tasks we may be called upon to do."

Gandhi's Fast Puts Strain On India's Political Truce

Continued from Page 1

adds that now that the folly and futility of the step taken last summer having become obvious, it would appear in order "to rectify or obscure this major error in political strategy. Resort is had to the technique of religious self-mortification, and a personal tragedy impends."

It considers that the fast calls for "unqualified disapproval," being unjustifiable on the grounds of ethics, politics, or plain common sense.

Praise for Viceroy

The Statesman describes the correspondence between the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, and Mr. Gandhi concerning the fast as "a fascinating study in politics and personalities," and makes the comment, "From it Lord Linlithgow emerges in sharper and more pleasantly human focus than at any time, we think, during all the seven years of his viceroyalty, as a man simple of heart, patient, and most earnestly desirous of doing right for India, and for treating her political leaders with courtesy and scrupulous fairness."

The Moslem League paper, Dawn, expresses hope that Mr. Gandhi will survive and repudiates the idea that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the league, could be expected to do anything about the matter.

Independent India, M. N. Roy's paper, devotes five lines to the subject and has no editorial comment. Congress Party papers available urge that Mr. Gandhi should be unconditionally released.

Weighing of Risks

At present it is impossible to forecast the outcome. Mr. Gandhi may be persuaded to desist before the danger point is reached. For the Government to release him unconditionally is difficult without appearing to admit his contention that responsibility for the distressing events of the past six months does not rest entirely with the Congress Party. That the Government are not prepared to admit, for they believe the evidence on the subject is overwhelming.

Nevertheless, they would no doubt in a last resort be guided by motives of public policy, weighing the risks both ways. Perhaps after enough emotional upheaval has been caused to satisfy Mr. Gandhi and if his condition becomes alarming, some compromise formula can be found that will provide a way out of the dilemma.

10,000 Trainers From Plane Plant

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 13 (AP)—J. H. Kindelberger, President of North American Aviation, Inc., announced Feb. 12 that more than 10,000 planes—believed to be a world's record—have been built here in North American's trainer series.

"Our 10,000th trainer plane left our Dallas factory some time ago, so long ago, in fact, that it is no longer confidential," he said.

Mr. Kindelberger said this is regarded as one of the aircraft industry's first attainments of its mass production goals and it is believed no other single manufacturer has produced 10,000 airplanes of one series, all evolving from and perpetuating the same basic design.

It was pointed out that the total of "more than 10,000 airplanes" includes both complete airplanes and equivalent airplanes produced as spare parts.

North American's training plane is now officially known as the Texan. It is being used by military personnel of 27 united nations.

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Yugoslavs Await Allies; Political Picture Still Dark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sensational victories of the Red Army in Russia have brought no improvement in the tangled politico-military situation among the armed anti-Axis elements in Yugoslavia.

As a matter of fact, if reports reaching this country and London from reliable Central European sources are to be accepted, Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Chetniks and the Communist-aided Partisans are more at swords points now than ever, although it does appear that there have been isolated cases of co-operation between adherents of the two factions.

Sabotage and guerrilla warfare against the Axis occupation forces goes on continually, but in the main the Yugoslav bands may be said to be marking time in the hope that the United Nations soon will be able to oust the Axis from North Africa and launch an invasion of Europe by way of Greece and the Vardar Valley.

Axis Agents Active

Axis agents provocateur appear to be taking advantage of this partial lull to urge both the Partisans and the Chetniks to fight each other.

It had been hoped by many Yugoslavs that the recent shakeup in the Yugoslav Cabinet-in-Exile in London would result in an easing of the friction between the two factions and perhaps lead to some degree of co-operation. But this hope now appears to have been ill founded.

However, it is understood in London that a new Foreign Minister soon will be appointed to replace Montchilo Nintchitch, who was dropped in the shakeup, and the basis of better relations may be laid at that time. At present, Premier Slobodan Jovanovich is carrying out the duties of Foreign Minister.

In addition to the desirability of reaching a modus vivendi with the Partisans, the Yugoslav Cabinet-in-Exile, it is reported, would like to achieve some degree of unity on the postwar form of the homeland.

While a large measure of agreement has been achieved among the Yugoslav ministers regarding the federal principle for the future Yugoslavia, considerable disagreement still exists apparently regarding the implementation of the principle.

Racial Complications

Complications are few in areas inhabited respectively by Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, but undeniably intricate problems remain in the districts of mixed nationalities.

Until the recent Cabinet shakeup, the unhappy racial quarrel had been reflected only too faithfully in the ranks of the exiled Government.

According to one recent unconfirmed report, sympathizers with the Partisan movement have established an independent "people's government" with its own Chamber of Deputies in Bihac in northern Bosnia.

The Partisans claim they have men from various Yugoslav national groups—Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, Bosnians, Montenegrins, and ever a few Germans — working with them. The Chetniks, on the other hand, appear to be bitterly anti-Croat, many accusing the Croats of treachery during the early stages of the German attack on Yugoslavia.

Estimates as to the strength of the forces at General Mikhailovitch's command vary greatly, but Swiss figures, which are believed to be fairly reliable, put the number at between 68,000 and 80,000. Many of these troops, however, appear to be extremely poorly equipped.

Strength Uncertain

The strength of the Partisan bands is even more difficult to assess. Scattered over a wide and wild mountain area, their detachments are thought to vary in strength from a few hundred to 15,000. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to get an estimate of the total forces.

It is not known how much Allied military aid has been reaching either General Mikailovitch or the Partisans. Undoubtedly the Partisans have been getting some small arms and supplies from Russian guerrilla bands that have succeeded in squeezing through the Axis lines. There have been many stories, all of which lack official confirmation, of supplies, including munitions and big guns, being sent to General Mikhailovitch by submarine through the Adriatic and being dropped by parachute from Allied bombers flown from bases in the Middle East. In any case, some supplies are definitely reaching him.

The only reliable estimate of the strength of Axis forces in Yugoslavia is that taken from the recent statement of General Mikhailovitch in which he announced that there were 18 Italian, 9 German, 7 Bulgarian, and 6 Hungarian divisions scattered throughout the country.

Pasha of Transjordan Honored

Britain and its allies find Glubb's reputation and personal power sturdy prop in stress of war.

By Clyde A. Farnsworth
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

AMMAN, Transjordan, Feb. 13 —Affectionately called by the Arabs "Father of the White Camel," John Baggot Glubb, an Englishman serving here as Pasha of Transjordan and Commander of the Arab Legion, has become as surrounded with tradition as was Lawrence of Arabia.

The reputation and personal power which he has built up in 22 years in this part of the world have been for Britain and its allies a tremendous prop against the stress and strain of World War II.

He came out of World War I with a lieutenancy, the first of his miltary decorations, and an appetite for adventure. Today, in terms more formal than any of the several nicknames affectionately given him by Bedou chieftain and Arab villager, he is Glubb Pasha, or simply the Pasha in these parts, by decree of the Emir of Transjordan.

He also is El Farik, or General, as commander of the Arab Legion, one of the strangest armies in the world. The Legion is a product of El Farik's modern improvisation on age-old motifs of Arab desert fighting.

Known by Everyone

One cannot be long in Amman before encountering the presence of Glubb Pasha. Any child playing in the ruins of the old Greco-Roman amphitheater across the road from the hotel can tell you where Glubb Pasha lives.

I had been told that an easy way of locating his headquarters was to find the largest congregation of Arabs in Amman. That would be on the steps and along the roadway just outside El Farik's offices. I found it so. Fully 100 men in their flowing robes with wicked-looking knives pinned over their stomachs were loafing about, waiting to see the father of the White Camel.

Some squatted on their haunches, for they would be there for patient hours. Others leaned against the stone wall, passing time with small talk. What brought them there with such morning regularity?

The answer lay in Glubb Pasha's standing as a sort of final court of appeals for every unsettled squabble of the people for miles around. It also lay in Glubb Pasha's personal generosity.

Looks Like Businessman

Except for the uniform, he looked like nothing so much as a very successful businessman, there at his big desk.

He was glad to expand on the political-social outlook he has developed in his long study of the Arabs. The major premise in his reasoning is that the Arabs have a highly valuable tradition in their own right which should be continued as the foundation of their culture.

The mistake of Europeans and imitative Arabs alike, he believes, is their inclination to rip away Arab institutions and customs simply because they do not match those of the Western World and then impose or adopt Western patterns without the background and tradition that go with them.

"There are, naturally, customs and taboos which stand in the way of attempts to better their lot. These, however, cannot be cast suddenly aside. They must be slowly altered," he says.

Glubb Pasha has found a work which is almost a religion for him. When World War I was over, he applied for service abroad as an ordinary soldier and went to Mesopotamia in 1920. Mesopotamia had been freed from the Turks in the war and was eventually to be constituted as an independent state, Iraq, upon its entrance into the League of Nations and termination of the British mandate in 1932.

He left the British Army in 1925 for an administrative job in the then forming Iraq Government. The Turks never had extended their administrative powers into the desert areas, but the new state was intent upon doing that, and from 1927 to 1930 the future Father of the White Camel was engaged in that work.

It was a task of pacification of fierce tribes which had known no master for their sheiks, of settling tribal conflicts, of defending frontiers against raiding religious fanatics from Arabia to the south.

In 1930, he was engaged by Transjordan to extend the administration of the Mandate Government to the Syrian desert area within Transjordan's northeastern frontiers. He has been here ever since.

In 1941, troops of the Arab Legion took part in the suppression of Rashid Ali al Gailani's pro-Axis rising in Iraq and in the British-Free French campaign against Vichy control of Syria and Lebanon.

The Pasha's home life is the only deviation from the strict, purposeful routine of his work. His day starts early and he seldom retires before midnight. He does an enormous amount of reading, principally history and politics. He counts himself essentially a political scientist.

He also thinks and writes with sharp lucidity, but reticence is part of his character. One can learn little about Glubb Pasha from Glubb Pasha. His enthusiastic subordinates, however, may be counted upon to color the picture of the man.

He abstains from drink, and has given up tobacco, too. He is a devout Christian, yet it is not at all an affectation for him to carry a string of amber prayer beads with which the devout Moslem makes his devotions. A string of such beads, in fact, lay on his desk as we talked.

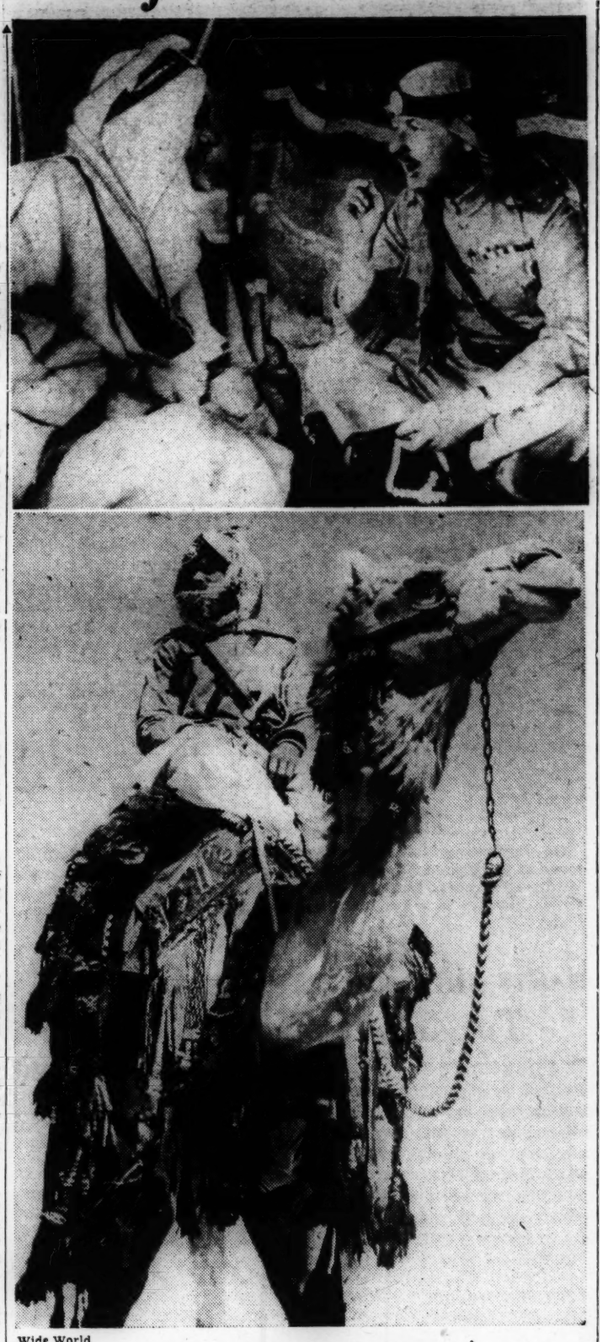
Adheres to Code

In the company of Arabs, in their tents or feeding with them, he adheres completely to their rather intricate code. He would not think of causing offense. In the field with his troops, he makes a point of eating with the common soldiers, as indeed do all the officers from El Farik down.

Technically he is on long-term loan to Transjordan. He holds a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the British Army, but wears on his shoulder straps the distinctive insignia of his rank as El Farik—crossed silver swords and two stars.

He also is nicknamed "Father of the Little Chin," a title he won years ago when the Arabs, as they are likely to do for their friends, seized upon his predominant facial characteristic resulting from a World War I injury and dubbed him "Abu Hunaik." The Arabic word for father—abu—also can mean owner or master.

As for "Father of the White Camel"—it happened no doubt that he once traveled on a white camel, but precisely how he won this title has been lost in the tangle of tradition which now enmeshes the man.



Wide World

Tales From 'Arabian Days'

Upper: J. B. Glubb (right), Commander of the Arab Legion, who has been called the "Lawrence of Arabia" of World War II, confers with an Arab chieftain. Lower: This member of the Camel Corps of the Arab Legion is out on patrol on the Transjordan Desert. Streamlined mechanized units of the Legion present a strange contrast to the Arab fighters mounted on horse and camel.

Record Celebration Of Japan's Holiday

By the Associated Press

The Japanese celebrated their national holiday this week on the greatest scale in their history. This was Kikensetsu, the festival of the founding of the empire.

Celebrations were held in scores of cities throughout the lands overrun in the last 14 months. A great effort was made to acquaint millions of Asiatics newly come under Japanese rule with the myth of the divine origin of the empire and to impress them with that empire's might.

The Tokyo radio announced an ambitious program for these observances in Malaya, Burma, Java, Borneo, Sumatra and the Philippines. Little was said of the festivities in the homeland.

Nazis Rush Fight on Guerrillas To Counter Debacle in Russia

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 13—Latest reports reaching this neutral capital from Yugoslavia indicate that the Axis now is attempting to crush finally Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's guerrilla fighters as a defensive measure against the possible complete crumbling of the front in Russia.

The Germans, it is said, are hurriedly preparing defensive positions everywhere in the Balkans—in Yugoslavia, in Greece, in Hungary, and in Rumania.

Reliable reports from Sofia declare that Gen. Fritz Erich von Manstein, Axis commander in the Balkans, in consultations with his staff and with Bulgarian military leaders, painted an unpleasant picture of the fate attending Hitler's Balkan satellites should the Russians smash the German armies in Russia, and his report horrified the pro-Nazi clique in Bulgaria—especially King Boris.

General von Mannstein demanded purging of the Bulgarian Army of all undesirable elements, and many changes in the Bulgarian High Command were made immediately on his demand.

From Greece comes news that the same frantic defensive preparations are being undertaken by the Nazis. The great port of Salonika is known to be heavily fortified, but it seems that the Germans hold little hope of holding the Peloponnese Peninsula for long and the main defense of Greece will be in the mountainous North.

Meanwhile, the Axis is making desperate efforts to crush guerrilla warfare in Greece and Albania, but with little success. With the growing collapse of Italian power in Albania, revolt continues to grow. Albanian patriots fighting in different parts of the country now have formed a national liberating organization, which held its first meeting some months ago under presidency of a former member of the Regency.

Apart from military leaders, other prominent Albanians now have joined the Free Albanian movement. Prominent among these are Baba Mustafa, head of the Bekthashi Dervishes—a religious sect — and Professor Mestan Joaniku, and an Albanian woman patriot called Viti Shahini.

Brereton Wins Medal —His Third of the War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A Distinguished Service Medal was awarded yesterday to Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, now commanding the United States Air Forces in the Middle East, for his "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" in directing the Southwest Pacific air defense of the Philippines, Java, and finally Australia.

This was General Brereton's third decoration of the war—he previously had won the Silver Star for Gallantry in action and the Distinguished Flying Cross. For his services in the World War I he won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Purple Heart.

Feuds Curb War Efforts Of Japanese

The writer of the following article, Clark Lee, is recently back from visits to China, Japan, Manchuria, Australia, the Philippines and other points in the Pacific. He escaped from Corregidor just before it fell.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Japan's Army and Navy apparently still are working in close harmony, although their pseudo-friendship has been submitted to severe tests.

The traditional Army-Navy feud, dating back nearly a century, may flare forth in the future with such violence as to hamper their war against the United States, but up to the present there are no indications they have resumed their old "war" against each other.

Leaders of the Imperial Army, from Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo down to the younger officers, undoubtedly were bitter against the Navy for its inability to defeat the American Navy in the Solomon Islands and to reinforce Japanese troops landed on Guadalcanal.

The Army also blamed the Navy for the loss of the Papuan campaign. The Japanese Navy made repeated efforts to get help to General Tojo's garrisons there, but each time the ships were pounded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's planes and either were sunk or driven back to their bases. As a result, no reinforcements were put ashore and General MacArthur was able to bring his campaign to a successful conclusion.

Some "Face" Regained

However, the Japanese Navy possibly has regained some of its lost "face" by aerial attacks on American warships off Guadalcanal last week.

In the first five months of the war, when Japanese success followed success in an almost unbroken stream, the Army and Navy co-operated efficiently. Co-operation was achieved despite long-standing jealousy whereunder the Supreme War Council in Tokyo makes all strategic decisions, and subordinate officers must carry out the plans without question.

Also, Japanese military leaders realize the potential strength of the United States and know they are facing a long, hard struggle which they could not hope to win without complete unity among themselves.

Only a few months before Pearl Harbor, this unity did not exist. The Army and Navy were divided over whether they should attack Russia first, as the Army long had advocated, or follow the Navy's program for an all-out attack to the south.

In China, where I was stationed at the time, the Japanese Army and Navy officers made no effort to conceal their dislike for each other, even in the presence of foreigners. At one party for foreign newspapermen, A Japanese Army officer embraced a Soviet Russian correspondent and said, "You Soviets and we Japanese Army people are men. We like to fight and die." He gestured insultingly at a group of Japanese Navy officers a few feet away. "But the Japanese Navy only wants to make peace." The Navy officers remained silent.

Officers Attacked

Army gendarmes of the SSS (Special Service Section) made several physical attacks on civilians employed by the Japanese Navy and even on officers, and the situation became so bad that Admiral Shimada, then Navy commander in Central China, warned the Army that on the next such occasion he would send Marines to take over control of the Japanese section of Shanghai.

Antagonism between the Japanese Army and Navy goes back to the days when the framework was built for the modern Army and Navy, as the result of the threats to Japan by American, British, and French naval power. One feudal clan sponsored what has grown into the Japanese Navy, and a rival clan laid the foundations for the Army.

High Japanese naval officers usually come from wealthy or upper-class families, and pride themselves on their artistocratic background in contrast to the Army, which has no bars against men of the peasant class rising to top positions.

In recent years, the Navy twice lost face by having to call on the Army for assistance. First at Shanghai in 1932 and then again in 1937.

All these factors have created a background of distrust and dislike, in the face of a series of severe defeats, might lead to an open break, although there is no evidence that any such occurrence is likely in the near future.

Tojo Wants Full Power Over Japan's Industries

By Max Hill
Former Chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Tokyo

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Japan's industrial machine, already stripped of nonessentials for total war, evidently is due for a further shakedown with Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo in personal charge.

Recent radiocasts from Tokyo have said that Premier Tojo appeared in the Diet, or parliament, and demanded sweeping new powers through the passage of a "wartime conditions imperial ordnance bill."

There are several possible interpretations of his action. First, and most likely, Japan is consolidating its gains in the Pacific and putting conquered territories to work for the Army. Time is on its side in this work because we are fighting another war in the Atlantic.

Or Premier Tojo's demand might mean he is dissatisfied with the production achieved by the big-business families, the Mitsuis and Mitsubishis and the Sumitomo interests. It might mean that from now on the Army will run the show.

It was in this same chamber of the Diet that I last saw Premier Tojo, just a few weeks before the outbreak of war in 1941. He is much taller and heavier than the average Japanese.

He has a drawn, tight-skinned face and black steady eyes, but he always wears horn-rimmed glasses. Premier Tojo isn't quite bald, but his cropped hair is sparse. His lips are thin and down-turned, and his scraggly mustache is touched with gray. I never saw him when his forehead wasn't deeply wrinkled, his face severe and set in a scowl.

Even before he demanded this new authority, Premier Tojo was the most powerful one-man force Japan ever has known. He is a lone wolf, and it isn't his way to delegate authority. He is not only the Premier, but also the War Minister and the Home Minister.

Thus he has concentrated all military and civil powers in his own ruthless hands, plus having the final say on virtually everything else as Premier.

There has been talk in the United States of friction between the Army and Navy in Japan, but from what I saw of Japan's military machine there isn't much basis for such rumors. The Japanese don't have a divided command, as we do.

They have a Supreme War Council, with both admirals and generals participating in discussions and decisions. The structure itself is amazingly simple. Perhaps that is why Japan's early war successes were so quick and spectacular.

The Council meets in the Imperial Palace, and Emperor Hirohito attends as chairman. He sits on a dais up front, so he is above his subjects and as usual and necessary can look down upon them.

There are two tables: at one sit the admirals; at the other the generals.

Sometimes they quarrel, naturally, but once a decision is reached the orders are passed on to the high commands of the Army and Navy and there the men on active duty draw up the detailed plans. The armed forces have been trained to accept decisions of the Supreme War Council as commands from the Emperor.

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Timor Guerrillas Hold Japanese at Bay

By Guy Natusch
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—On Dec. 17, 1941, the Commandos landed west of Dilli, seat of the Portuguese administration on the Island of Timor, north of Australia. One section was sent to the airdrome, which they mined and prepared for demolition. The remainder of the force went back into the hills behind Dilli and in the Comoro River area.

On March 7, 1942, the Commando leader was told that the Dutch and Australian troops in the Dutch part of the island had been wiped out, or had surrendered. However, he decided to fight on as long as the ammunition held out and as long as his men were physically able to do so. His guerrilla tactics were so successful that the Japanese finally refused to move in the mountains unless their patrols were at least 50 strong.

Throughout May, June and July, the Australians kept up their Commando warfare. Then, on Aug. 9, the Japanese made their most determined attempt to crush all resistance. Attacking from five directions, including both the north and south coasts of the Island, a force of 2,500 drove against the Australians for 10 days. The Japanese lost at least 200 killed. Only five Australians were killed.

But it was a hard 10 days for the Commandos. They were constantly on the move. What food they had was snatched from the country and eaten raw. But never for a minute did their courage fail.

Operations Described

The war correspondent, Bill Marien, who visited the Commandos has described their operations.

Sunday morning, he says, a forward fighting patrol section is up at 5 a. m. The sun is just above the eastern ridge. The men have no time to wash. Water is scarce in this mountain hideout, and it's a 30-minute walk to the nearest spring. All the troops are bearded, some with patriarchal growths. Some wear tin hats, some slouch hats, others wear handkerchiefs, Dutch caps, natives' straw hats. There are no sleeves to their shirts; their shorts are torn and patched with native cloth. They sit down to a breakfast of rice or maize and native coffee brought to them by their creados (young native servants) who give loyal service for a wage of 1s. 8d. a week.

The commandos' job for the next three days is to take a string of pack horses to force headquarters, where they will be given rice, coffee, some precious salt, and ammunition. The men go down the mountainside, down a track so steep and so long that even their tempered limbs cramp.

They carry their tommy guns, their Bren guns and their sniper's rifles as though the weapons have grown on them like an extra arm. They look like a crew of pirates—or worse. Behind them, carrying their pack and blanket, swing the creados. It appears effortless and tireless work for the natives.

Timor Ponies

The party comes to a secluded spot where the native aussiliers (owners of hired horses) have gathered overnight. The horses are tiny Timor ponies, but for all their smallnees they can carry a heavy load for a long time over tracks too rugged for an Australian horse. The Commandos issue a stream of orders in the native tongue. The aussiliers fix hempen bridles, lead ropes to their horses and the caravan moves off.

It is becoming day now and the sun, no longer soft, is rising to its zenith. It beats down relentlessly, and the horses and men drip perspiration. There is no halt for lunch because there is no lunch. They make their day down a river bed which twists through rocky canyons rising sheer on each side. The sun hits the white, round river stones and beats back in an intense wall of heat. They trudge, shin-deep, along a quickly running, ice-cold stream.

In the afternoon it rains and they speed up to get to the mountain track again. It is fatal to be caught when the rains flood down the little river at breakneck speed. The track leaves the river and goes like a ladder of dirt up an almost sheer mountainside, and the pack train nears the native village.

On Monday they reached headquarters, where they stay overnight, having eaten their fill of goat or buffalo meat and rice, of course, and drunk coffee made white by buffalo milk and sweetened with native honey.

Reach Hideout

Late Wednesday night they regain their mountain hideout after four days of continuous walking, of hiding, from constant Japanese reconnaissance planes, particularly a persistent plane known as the "peanut roaster." They are not unduly tired.

On Thursday they go on patrol. They receive advice that a Japanese column, 250 strong, is in the vicinity.

They move off to a ridge below which the Japanese must pass. This time they don't use the track but cut straight across the mountain bush. They select their point of ambush. According to the cover and the terrain, it might be 50 feet or 300 yards from the track. The Japanese now move in two columns. The second column might be behind the Australians, who might thmeselves be ambushed while trying to make their getaway.

The Japanese are in sight. They jog along in the manner of coolies—short, quick steps, their arms swinging jerkily across the front of their bodies. Bringing up their rear are a number of Timor ponies carrying part of a mountain gun designed for rapid assembly. The troops themselves carry mortars, pistol guns, rifles and machine guns.

Hit Target

They jog into range. From the Australians roars a fusillade of shots, all of them on the target, and the front and rear of the enemy column collapses. The Japanese who survive show amazing speed in getting to cover and returning fire. But their aim is usually inaccurate.

The Australians retire to a previously selected knoll on the other side of the ridge and await developments. These are not long coming. In 10 minutes the Japanese appear against the skyline of the ridge.

The Japanese charge down the hill with no thought of cover. The Australians, putting up a terrific field of fire, stop the rush. Then, bowing to the numerical superiority of the enemy and relying upon their intimate knowledge of the mountains, they steal away. They have inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese.

That night the Australians mount double guard—not only as protection against the Japanese, but against those natives who have been won to the side of the enemy by a combination of fear, useless Japanese money printed on the spot, and by promises of looting.

Signalers' Job

These Commandos could not continue without the line-of-communication troops or signalers. The signalers have done an amazing job. They built the crazy wireless set with which they contacted Australia when the force was cut off from the world and did not know whether Japan had conquered Australia. Another group of signalers lived for 10 days on a bottle of vegetable extract and the contents of three water bottles. All this time they worked ceaselessly and at the last minute they packed their heavy wireless gear and made off under the noses of the Japanese vanguard.

These, then, are the men who have immobilized a Japanese army for 10 months.

Without the good will of the natives, the Commandos would not today be able to tackle the vastly superior Japanese forces which they have been mauling for the past 10 months.

Rely on Natives

Many of the natives have been bribed or terrorized into Japanese service. But many others are loyal to the Australians. And the Commandos rely upon them for much of their food, a lot of their information, and all of their heavy transport.

The Australians have made it a point of treating in a friendly manner every native who is not hostile. They are careful to foster the planting of new crops. In the section dominated by the Australians, the natives live happily and regard the Australians as protectors and friends and give them the fullest co-operation, even going short themselves.

Magnificent friendships have sprung up between the Australians and their creados. On more than one occasion an Australian has been saved by his creado. These small people have carried badly wounded Australians through the Japanese lines, risking themselves, to the comparative comfort and safety of the Australian hospital. Other Australians have been warned, in the nick of time, of Japanese forces attempting to cut them off. Australian bravery and native loyalty are two great factors in the blasting of Japanese hopes in Timor.

Timor Jungle Yields Tale of Heroic Deeds

While the world is watching major battles in Russia, North Africa, or New Guinea, fighters of the United Nations in remote corners are performing heroic deeds that only rarely come to the light of day. The following glimpse into the jungle of Portuguese Timor, related in a dispatch from Sydney, Australia, shows how a group of Australian commandos refused to yield to the Japanese, and, instead, have for long months challenged the claims of the invaders to make good their conquest.

Head of Women Marines

Associated Press

Maj. Ruth Cheney Streeter

Of Morristown, N. J., Director of the newly formed Women's Reserve of the United States Marine Corps. She is the wife of Thomas W. Streeter, retired banker, and has three sons in the armed services. Major Streeter is a licensed pilot and a graduate of Bryn Mawr College.

Halls of Montezuma Open To Admit Women Marines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Marine Corps opens a recruiting drive today for women.

Candidates for the new Women's Reserve of the Marines will be enrolled at Navy and Marine recruiting offices throughout the country and will be trained in the schools of the WAVES.

Unlike the Navy's Waves and the Army's Waacs, the women of the Marine Corps will have no tricky name coined from initials of their service. They will be called Marines—but probably not "leathernecks."

The organization is headed by Mrs. Ruth Cheney Streeter of Morristown, N. J., with the rank of major. Its service is restricted to continental United States.

Women between the ages of 20 and 50 who have college degrees or two years of college and equivalent business experience or special qualifications in a particular field are eligible for enrollment as officer candidates.

Enlisted personnel must be between 20 and 36, with at least two years of high school or business school edcation or special qualifications.

Although both married and unmarried women are eligible, the Marine Corps has decreed that it will accept no woman with children under 18, nor any woman married to a Marine.

The women will replace men fitted for fighting service at posts ranging from administrative and clerical to aircraft mechanics and laboratory work.

"The tasks are not simple," declared Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Marine Corps Commandant. "Industry, ingenuity and vigor are needed to do them with traditional Marine efficiency."

Rank and pay will be the same as that of the men and the women may work up through the enlisted ranks into commissioned grades.

Landon Sees Danger for U. S. In Wallace's 'Primrose Path'

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13 (AP)—Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas urged last night "a coalition of real Democrats and the Republican Party" as a guarantee that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace "and his fellow travelers will not lead us down the same disastrous primrose path which Hitler had led his people."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a Republican Lincoln Day banquet in Omaha, the former Republican Presidential nominee asserted that "at last the practical progressives and the real liberals of the Democratic Party are awake to the fact that by use of Trojan Horse methods a small but dominant group of Nazi New Dealers, who seek to establish here what Hitler described in his early days, as the national socialistic state, have seized control of their party.

"The tangle of domestic policies and managing bureaucracy which prevented our return to prosperity under the Roosevelt Administration," he continued, "is preventing an efficient prosecution of the war.

"We are being compelled to fight on two fronts—one a global war, the other a Nazi bureaucratic war. Instead of leadership uniting us with 'an eye single to the task' on the war front we have a bureaucratic leadership in Washington thirsting for power and just as obviously determined to establish a permanent control of our lives, thus creating a second front at home.

Mr. Landon was critical of President Roosevelt as well as of Mr. Wallace. Referring to the President's statement that postwar lend-lease could be compared to what the North did for the South after the Civil War, he said:

"There is no comparison in either the people or the principle. The reconstruction of the South was based on private credit and enterprise, whereas lease-lend will be public funds of America managed by a huge bureaucracy and managed in the interest of building and maintaining control by itself forever more."

'Life Dynasty'

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13 (AP)—Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas declared in an interview yesterday that President Roosevelt should "reassure the American people" in an early statement that he will not be a candidate for a fourth term.

"In Washington," Mr. Landon said, "it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the President will be a candidate for a fourth term. They say it's being planned that way—and that's what it looks like to us country boys.

"I don't believe, however, that the American people are yet ready to start a life dynasty for any man or any family."

Paperboard Holders For Gas Now in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Containers made from especially treated paperboard are being used in the United Kingdom for transportation of gasoline for tanks and planes, according to trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce.

Cardboard is the nonconductor and thus safer where containers are exposed to electric currents.

Norris: No 'Versailles' Peace

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—To gain an everlasting peace, there must be "complete and utter disarmament of enemy countries," and no repetition of Versailles, former Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska said last night.

Paid tribute by several speakers at a testimonial rally for his 40 years' service in Congress, Mr. Norris asserted that "if we insist upon our enemies signing a treaty like that signed at Versailles we will only sow the seed of another war.

"We must learn by the lessons of the past to take things as they are. We have said we are fighting for peace, but we won't establish it by creating any form of Hitlerism.

"To secure that peace, we must have complete disarmament of enemy countries. We must make their arms plants forever incapable of producing munitions, and we must prohibit standing armies of any sort."

Ickes Assails Dies

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes asserted last night that there had been a "revolt in Congress against the despicable tactics" of Chairman Martin Dies of the House Committee on un-American Activities.

He stated he felt that Mr. Dies "will never again stride quite so lustily and balefully across the stage, shooting at clay pigeons," because the Congress had "given evidence that it will not be roused to lynch-law, even by 'Judge Lynch' himself come to life."

In an address prepared for a meeting honoring George W. Norris, Nebraska Independent whose 30 years in the United States Senate were ended by his defeat in last fall's election, Mr. Ickes said Mr. Norris and Abraham Lincoln "represent the noblest traditions of our civilization."

Coal in North Carolina Now Being Mined Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Coal mining has been resumed in North Carolina, after a lapse of almost 20 years. The first carload was consigned to the Atlantic & East Carolina Railroad.

Nation Must Retain Might, Knox States

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared last night that the United States henceforth must maintain powerful sea and air forces and must have for them a system of bases stretching around the world.

Mr. Knox foresaw that after the war this country must supply the major part of the military power needed to enforce the peace "against the desires and designs of any nation bent upon world-wide aggression in the future."

In addition, he said, "we must contribute greatly to the establishment of an economic system which will permit backward and undeveloped peoples to raise their standards of living and share in the prosperity of a world free from the threat of aggressive war."

The civilian head of the Navy expressed these views in an address at exercises commemorating the 134th anniversary of the birth of President Lincoln. He traced political difficulties which beset Lincoln because of his insistence on serving larger purposes than those of political expediency, and he said that today "we see history repeating itself with disturbing precision."

Mr. Knox, who specifically reminded his audience that he is a Republican, discussed briefly what he considered the nation's necessary military commitments after the war.

"I assume," he declared, "we have learned as a people that isolation—political, economic, or military—is no longer possible. I assume we have learned by brutal experience that wars are no longer something you can get in or stay out of like a street fight by the exercise of choice.

"I assume, therefore, that we have also learned that our influence will be measured by our strength, that you can't fight with dollars, and that we must maintain hereafter powerful military forces, particularly on the seas and in the air. We must implement these forces with a system of bases around the world."

Martin Promises G. O. P. Will Stop 'Blank Check' Rule

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the Hpuse, said last night the Republican Party intends to "restore control of the Government to the people and to curb this rapidly expanding bureaucracy by ending the reckless granting of blank checks."

He said in an address prepared for delivery at the Lincoln Day Dinner of the Allegheny County Republican Club:

"Congress has turned down numerous projects only to find later that these projects have been built with 'blank check' funds. This is not only a defiance of the Congress, it is a direct blow against our constitutional form of government.

"The size of our army of civilian employees is a shocking national scandal; and each day hundreds more are being added to the lists. Let's have a reducing diet for this bulging bureaucracy.

"In Washington there are thousands of employees with almost nothing to do; and et throughout the country, in all lines of business, there are constant appeals for more workers. . . ."

Opposing the President's plan to limit salaries to $25,000 a year, Mr. Martin said:

"We cannot put a ceiling on the earning capacity of the individual without putting a ceiling on opportunty. . . . If the Government must take the greater portion of higher bracket earnings, let it be done through the constitutional method of heavy taxation."

Record Trade And Petrillo To Talk Peace

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians (American Federation of Labor) announced yesterday that he had submitted to the recording industry proposals to end his ban on Federation musicians making records for public use.

He said at a press conference that he had invited the industry to negotiate with the A. F. of M. executive board at 2 p. m. (E. W. T.) Monday.

The ban has been in effect since Aug 1.

Mr. Petrillo contended throughout the controversy which began then and continued in the courts and before a Senate committee, that he ordered the stoppage to put more union musicians to work; that thousands among his 138,000 members were idle because of the use of juke boxes by dance halls and recording by radio stations throughout the United States and Canada.

The union's proposals, Mr. Petrillo said, included:

(1) A demand for payment of a fixed fee to be agreed upon for reproduction.

(2) A fixed fee for each side of recordings made by A. F. of M. members, such fee to be agreed upon by the association.

(3) The Federation to receive from the company selling wired music a percentage of the price charged, with the percentage to be agreed upon by negotiation.

(4) An annual fee for every juke box used, negotiation to decide the fee.

Finland on Threshold Of Important Decisions

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 13 (AP)—Conferences to select Finnish presidential candidates for next Monday's election have been begun by the various partisan electoral blocs. Aside from Risto Ryti, who stands an excellent chance of being re-elected, it is not known yet who will be in the running.

Finance Minister Vaino Tanner and Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf von Mannerheim have been advocated in the press but it is doubtful whether the latter chooses to run and whether anybody but the Social Democrats would vote for the former.

By Joachim Joesten
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Finland is on the eve of important decisions.

The presidential election will be held on Monday. President Risto Ryti's term has been short—three years as against the normal span of six years for Finnish presidents—due to the fact that he was elected in 1940 merely to fill the place of the late President Kyösti Kallio who had resigned.

The president of Finland is not elected by direct popular vote. He is chosen by an electoral college of 300 who are elected by the people. The electors who appointed President Kallio in 1937 also elevated Ryti to the presidency three years later.

Normally, a new set of electors should be chosen this year. But parliamentary life in Finland has long been at a standstill. General elections have been temporarily suspended and the present Diet has lost effective control of political affairs. In fact, its most spectacular show of life, a few months ago, came when all of its 200 members went out into the forests to chop wood in order to relieve the acute fuel shortage. So the electors of 1937, next month, will choose their third President.

Labor Party

The strongest political group in Finland has been for many years the Labor Party. Yet there is no likelihood that a Social-Democrat will be elected President. The party has never been able even to obtain the premiership, because of strong extra - parliamentary influence which have always been preponderant in Finland.

Actually, there are only two men who stand a chance of being elected: Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Emil Mannerheim and President Ryti, although former Foreign Minister Vaino Tanner and former Prime Minister J. K. Paasikivi are also mentioned as possibilities.

Baron Mannerheim's candidacy has been strongly promoted in recent weeks by Finnish circles who have been dismayed at the rapid worsening of Finland's international position. He is the only Finnish statesman whose name is known all over the world. Besides he enjoys in the Anglo-Saxon countries—rightly or wrongly—the reputation of being "pro-Allied" at heart. In Germany he is held to be pro-Nazi. So everybody would appear to be served by his election.

But Baron Mannerheim, who has enough burdens to bear as Finland's Commander-in-Chief, does not want the presidency. He spurned it in 1940 and has since shown little inclination to go back on his earlier refusal. So, barring some unforeseen developments, it seems certain that President Ryti will succeed himself for another term. He thus would become the first Finnish President to hold two terms in succession.

Answered in Affirmative

[The Overseas News Agency reported in a recent dispatch from London that Baron Mannerheim answered in the affirmative the following two questions put to him by Finnish moderates: First, whether he rejected the expansionist plans of some Finnish fascist circles, and second, whether he was of the opinion that Finland should cease fighting whenever the moment is considered suitable—meaning it is not bound indefinitely to remain a co-belligerent of Germany.]

Those who would rather have Mannerheim for President now are hopeful that Ryti, if re-elected, at least will avail himself of this opportunity to get rid of his present cabinet. Both Prime Minister Johan Wilhelm Rangell, and his even more unpopular Foreign Minister, Rolf Johan Witting, are believed to have compromised themselves in the eyes of all Finns who are not out-and-out Axis sympathizers, when they attended the Japanese banquet of Dec. 8 and toasted the final destruction of the American Navy.

Witting, in particular, has become a source of annoyance to the otherwise none too self-assertive Finnish Diet.

Whether or not President Ryti shakes up his Cabinet after his re-election, he will have plenty with which to concern himself. For one thing, he may well be concerned by the report on Finland's role in the Axis war effort which the American Minister to Helsingfors, Arthur Schoenfeld, submitted to the State Department on his return a few weeks ago. The indications are that the United States, which for the past 18 months has patiently attempted to coax Finland out of Hitler's war, may soon resort to sterner and more efficient measures.

Eyes on Finland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Monday's Presidential election in Finland is not regarded in Washington as the kind of plebiscite likely to reflect popular feeling on such vital questions as war and peace—specifically a separate peace with Soviet Russia.

Should Prime Minister J. W. Rangell, who has been closely affiliated with the policy of collaborating with Germany against Russia, be succeeded by someone generally credited with seeking possible pathways to peace, there naturally would be renewed speculation abroad on possible separate peace with Russia.

Elimination of Foreign Minister Rolf Johan Witting from the Cabinet likewise would be interpreted as a bid for better relations with the United States, since Mr. Witting rightly or wrongly has been regarded as pro-German.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

American Lithographs

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The fifteenth annual exhibition of American lithography at the Print Club follows, in subject matter, at least, the trend of the current annual salon of American painting and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in veering away from out-and-out war subjects, and art war reporting.

So far as the honor lithographs go, you would not know there was a war in progress. The $75 Mary S. Collins prize was awarded to Minetta Good for "Summer Lunch," a still-life of buxom, inanimate forms, luscious in technical handling, and carefully patterned.

To Frederick Castellon, Spanish artist transplanted to America, and to this country's own Francis Chapin and Wanda Gag go the honorable mentions respectively for "Road in Arizona," "Christmas Print" and "Stairway at Macy's." Again, not the least hint of a war-torn world!

Castellon, in fact, after a succession of strange surrealistic compositions that have implied struggle if they have not directly reported it, turns to landscape, with a huge cactus form played for texture against soft, bushy trees, heavy irregular rock formations, and the smoother distant flow of a mountain side.

Francis Chapin's "Christmas Print," with its bulgy Victorian row of house fronts, a horse and buggy in the street, and a man carrying a Christmas tree, has a festive tone. Wanda Gag's "Stairway at Macy,'s on the other hand, couples humor with underlying satire. The top of the stairs, somewhat ramshackle, is punctuated by a fire hose hung against one wall, a fire axe on the other, and a voice-for-wear electric light providing illumination. It is the sort of stair you've seen hundreds of times but might never notice were its battered bleakness not pointed out by the eye of the artist.

It is interesting to note that in lithography—that most turbulent of print media in subject matter—as in painting the American artist seems to be entering a period of assimilation, not innovation. Perhaps the war is giving time for pause, and for renewed delight in the simple things of life that most of us had been taking for granted—hills, fields, trees, peace and quiet. Certainly these loom large in the present exhibition.

Take, for instance, the utter peace of Stow Wengenroth's "The Lock House," devoid of humans, in the deep quiet of a pleasant day; Earle Miller's "Ephrata Cloisters," gentle echo of a not-so-gentle life of yesterday, or the strange perspectives of "Time and Tideworn" by Alfeo Verrecchia, where endless sands against foreground of battered old pilings hold a tiny figure and a tinier house just within eyeshot. Here, perhaps, there is more than a hint of surrealist foreboding.

Farms come in for their share of attention, and one wonders whether, again, the artist is not proving a trail-breaker, or at least a friendly guide to lead the public mind to appreciate the great importance of agriculture in a world that has placed so much of its emphasis and its energy on industry.

Particularly telling are Merrit Mauzey's observations, "Neighbors" and "Early Morning," in which he hints at contrasts; in the former that of modern tractor farming against the four-horse plow variety; in the latter of the truck against the team. Then there is accent on rustic clapboards in Hubert Davis' "Farmyard in Autumn"; while, turning to the West, Florence McClung in "Sandstone and Rain" pits the bigness of Western land forms against the diminutives of cattle and barn.

Not that the exhibition is overwhelmingly quiescent. There are many hints of social unrest; some echoes of war. Virginia Dudley's "City Children," tiny against the upward reach of tenements, and Duard Marshall's "Strike" serve to point social inequities; while such prints as "Souvenir of Lidice" by Benton Spruance, "Dungeon Deep," by George Nelson, and "Leadership, World War II," an ironic composition of weird, eroded stumps, by Joseph Wood Jr., suffice to keep world upheaval in view.

A New Garrick

By Harold Hobson

London

It is 16 years or so since I saw Donald Wolfit, the actor-manager, then a young repertory player, in Sheffield; and surely never lighted on this orb—if I may borrow from a writer whose reputation in America should be high—a more promising debut.

The Sheffield Repertory Theater, when Mr. Wolfit was its leading man, though it gave performances which, for both humor and pathos, would have knocked most London presentations into the middle of next week, was not quite so elevated a sphere as that court of France on which Burke expended his rhetoric; nor would it be appropriate to say that Mr. Wolfit, whose histrionic virtues in those days were of a more homespun kind, glittered like the morning star; he was most at ease, perhaps, in some such role as Barrie's lovelorn Professor, in which the tender and touching are faintly edged and heightened by the ridiculous.

He was unapproachably fine in the domestically pathetic; the artificial comedy and flashing heroics of the silk knee breeches and property swords of the costume play the Sheffield Repertory Theater wisely left to establishments with larger material endowments. But, with slight alteration, the last words of Burke's description of the Dauphiness apply accurately to Mr. Wolfit in 1927; he was full of life, and ambition, and the joy of acting.

There, happily, the comparison ends. The Dauphiness became Queen Marie Antoinette, and disasters fell upon her which it astonished Burke could happen in a nation of gallant men, in a nation of men of honor, and of cavaliers. But no disasters have fallen upon Mr. Wolfit; on the contrary, he has become an actor-manager, and is now appearing at the St. James's Theater—the theater of Sir George Alexander and Lewis Waller—with his own company, in a play written for him, called "The Romance of David Garrick." He has passed from provincial glory to metropolitan celebrity.

Yet it is not quite true to say that Constance Cox has written "David Garrick" for Mr. Wolfit. It was Tom Robertson, the author of "Caste," who wrote, or adapted, "Garrick," more than three-quarters of a century ago; Mrs. Cox has re-written it. She has kept the central situation and the chief characters, but she has altered the minor personages, completely transformed the dialogue, changed the unhappy ending, and added a duel. "David Garrick," as it used to be, was a horse that carried many famous actors into battle; amongst others, Sir Charles Wyndham and Sir John Martin-Harvey dug their spurs into its sides. Now Mr. Wolfit rides it with bravura, setting it to the gallop with fine spirit.

The play is not a contribution to history. The crux of the action had no counterpart in Garrick's career. He never fell in love with Ada Ingot, nor was begged by her wealthy father to cause her to fall out of love with him. He never offered to this father, not having seen the girl, to disgust her by pretending to be drunk, nor did he, when this scene of dissipated magnanimity came to be enacted, recognize the young lady as the object of his dreams whom he had hitherto known only as a fair playgoer to whom he had never spoken; nor, therefore, when, too late to draw back, he saw who she was, did he, in the extremity of his anguish, as Mr. Wolfit does, hurl a glass against a mirror, nor hang, crushed and broken in sorrow, over the back of a convenient chair. This is an extravagant gesture, but Mr. Wolfit carries it through with so wholehearted an enthusiasm that it undoubtedly sends a thrill round the house.

Finally, this mythical young lady never, in any authentic record of Garrick's life, found out that he had been shamming all the time, for the noblest of motives, and was in reality, a sober, hard-working fellow whose alliance would be a credit to any bourgeoise. The story is, in fact, sheer fiction. And Mr. Wolfit, who is inclined to smile too much, does not entirely convince us that it is otherwise.

This is partly Mrs. Cox's fault. She has altered the setting of the main situation, and not for the better. This situation, which shows the hero ready to sacrifice, not merely his life, but even his good name, for the sake of others, is what has always attracted actors conscious of the ability to carry an entire play on their shoulders. Edward Askew Sothern, an Englishman who made his first appearance in America at the National Theater in Boston 91 years ago, was the first player to get the chance of revelling in it. By all accounts he did so to some purpose. His pretended "inebriety was furious," and his real "repugnance equally intense."

In Sothern's day, and in Wyndham's and Martin-Harvey's, Garrick carried out his rather absurd scheme at Ingot's house, in front of people with whom he had no acquaintance. But in the present version Mrs. Cox has been attracted by the prospect of bringing to the stage famous members of Garrick's Drury Lane company, such as Quin and Kitty Clive and Mrs. Pritchard. She sets the main scene at Garrick's house, in the presence of his colleagues, to whom he has to explain the nature of his design before he starts to execute it. They have therefore to join him in impromptu play-acting, and this gives to an episode which anyhow is improbable the frivolous unreality of a charade.

Richard Tucker

Jack Cole in "Hindu Serenade"

Swinging the Hindu Dance

Dance in Show Business—V.

By Margaret Lloyd

As goes (or went) the Rainbow Room, so goes The Follies. That is, in regard to Jack Cole and his Dancers. The famed and successful Broadway dancer is currently offering in the glittering new (but all-is-not-gold-that) show, items: (1) "The Wedding of a Solid Sender" (stylized Boogie Woogie), and (2) "Hindu Serenade," sung by Ilona Massey and Jane Martin, and swung by Mr. Cole and three supporting girls.

The costumes, designed by himself, are highly decorative. The music, collaboratively arranged by Baldwin Bergerson, is in the kind of tune it is supposed to be in. And the choregraphy, by himself, highly individual. It is all very glossy, smart, sophisticated, and rather on the chi-chi side.

This is the City Guy speaking the language he has learned from café, dance-hall, and sidewalk society to other City Guys who understand it. Jack Cole is giving his public what it wants and what he wants to give it. Hindu-Swing is his own invention; stylized Boogie Woogie a specialty. And both together, plus his formalization of Caribbean and South American rhythms, have become his trademark in night club and show business of recent years.

Ten years ago J. Ewing Cole was the lad whose intensity of action stood out somewhat obstreperously in Ted Shawn's newly formed group of Men Dancers. Like so many young Americans, he had seen the Denishawns dance, and that was enough. He must be a dancer.

At the New York Denishawn School Ted Shawn did most of the teaching and training, but it was from Ruth St. Denis (in pre-Men's Group days) that J. Ewing first learned to love the Oriental dance.

"She gave out, and still gives," he says, "more of the spirit of that dance than others of more authentic background."

His appearance with the Denishawns in a Cambodian ballet led him to heavy research at Columbia University, in the history, theater, audience, costumes, and dance movement of Cambodia. And so he has researched the exotic ever since, taking every opportunity to acquaint himself with the dances of the East, many of which stem from or are colored by the Hindu dance. He is, in short, a self-made Oriental dancer. And an extreme individualist.

So it was natural for him to drop out of the Shawn Ensemble after two years touring with them, also dropping the Ewing and becoming simply Jack Cole, on his own. He had his own ideas as to how he must dance, and what he must dance about.

The Orient lingered with him. But as he delved into source material, he grew farther and farther away from what he considered a romantic and sentimental view of it. He abhors mysticism, he says.

When Shan-Kar was in town, he practically lived backstage, asking innumerable questions, learning the conventions of the Hindu dance, as well as attending all performances and rehearsals. In the same way he learned from Mei Lang Fang the best of the Chinese Theater. Similarly with a Japanese company, of second grade, according to repute, but valuable for technical information, he had six weeks of intensive if informal instruction. He sought out every motion picture that contained a sequence of Oriental dancing, listened to Burton Holmes' lectures for the sake of a glimpse of it, rooted out the Javanese, the Balinese, anything Eastern, whether in short subjects or snatches. And read volumes of literature on the Orient. He could, and can, visualize a dance, not only from pictures, but from the text.

Meanwhile, inspired by the vigorous performances of José Limon and Bill Matons, then with the Humphrey-Weidman company, he studied modern dance with Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, who in turn had first studied at Denishawn (the California school) and toured the Orient with them years ago.

Like the chambered nautilus, Jack Cole is continually outgrowing himself and building new mansions more satisfactory to him, at least temporarily, than the last. After concert performances with the Humphrey-Weidman company, he tried concert dance with his own group, touring within an 800-mile radius of New York, but he did not care for the difficulty of bookings or the thinness of the reward. More glamorous, and rewarding, was the Rainbow Room, which he opened in 1934, and has repeatedly returned to, up to its closing as of Jan. 1, 1943. Other supper clubs, many musicals, have been the niche he has found most satisfying so far. But he has taught, too, off and on.

It was when he was teaching at Adelphi College that he made his discovery of Hindu-Swing. He had finished a class in the hastas (hand-gestures) and just for fun, for relaxation, played a swing record and did the hastas to it. The incongruity of juxtaposing the most ancient living dance form, the secret, reposeful dance of the deep East, against the most contemporary music form of the West, frank, restless and fairly brash, amused him. Especially when he accelerated the tempo or otherwise altered the movements. (He makes this abrupt transition from slow to fast, from soft to harsh, in the "Hindu Serenade.")

So, it has turned out, Jack Cole absorbed the Indian and Far Eastern dances in order to distort them, to make of them not a replica but something of his own.

"You can't satirize or otherwise distort a dance form without knowing it thoroughly."

And audiences like it. Those who are not familiar with the Hindu dance nevertheless realize he is doing it with tongue in cheek, recognize the amusing twist, or take pleasure in the purely sensuous aspect of it.

Those who do know it, appreciate the humor. The Hindus themselves are enchanted with it. Just as the modern Hindu, who admires Western culture, likes to wear a tailored coat over his sarong, with a Western shirt and a batik tie, combining the color of Eastern with the chic of Western civilization, so he enjoys the ludicrous telescoping of the slower, calmer dance form into the nervous, speedy, excited form of jazz.

Or so Mr. Cole, wearing a batik tie and an expensive Sulka-looking shirt, all in tones of brown, with his Oxford uniform of elegant simplicity, affirmed. And he has rare jewels, a belt and anklets, ("but marvelous") presents from a Parsi, fan mail from a Swami, and the accolade of other Hindus and Hindu dancers, to prove it.

But the nautilus may soon slough off this particular phase. He is getting tired of making like an Indian. Which leads us to his version of Boogie Woogie. And that is another chamber of his imagination.

(This is the first of two articles on Jack Cole. The second will apear in an early issue.)

A Percussion Concert

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Man does not live by rhythm alone, and music that virtually does away with the intervals that constitute melody and the combinations of pitches that result in harmony is apt to seem like some sort of children's game for adult ears in our Western world. Yet an audience of good size sat through a long program of compositions for percussion only at the Museum of Modern Art with almost no titters and a minimum of sarcastic comment.

To be sure, it was a special audience, for this was a concert of the League of Composers. It included a representative number of those modernists—for the term still clings to them—whose faces have been familiar at League affairs for the last 20 years. Music may have moved away from them but they are as intent as ever on the trends that engrossed their kind in the revolutionary days when the League was new. Then, perhaps much more than now, exploitation of the percussion seemed to promise a whole new world of rhythmic excitements.

The music on this occasion might have created a greater stir two decades ago. It was indisputably rhythmical, but unfortunately not much else. Of the nine compositions listed on the program, several possessed the essentials of familiar forms; others were more fragmentary or, if the mechanistic may be thus described, rhapsodical.

* * *

The long evening was singularly free of humor, intentional or otherwise. All was in deadly earnest. And since nothing really funny came to light to tickle the risibles of even a scoffer, to treat the concert with the levity that might have been prompted by the same proceedings a decade or more ago might be to place a false emphasis on their entertainment value. Here was an experiment and, since most of those who occupied the comfortable seats remained until the end, it apparently had its fair measure of at least professional interest.

Perhaps the assembled composers and their fellow Leaguers learned much that was new to them about the sonorities of tin cans, flower pots, thundersheets, automobile brake drums, wind glass and a dozen or more other sound producers not found in orthodox orchestras. The tin cans were leading participants in John Cage's "Imaginary Landscape," No. 3; the flower pots had their place in Lou Harrison's "Canticle." They were hit with sticks, like almost everything else in the percussible ensemble. Played by Ruth Stuber Jeanne, who was headlined as assisting artist, a marimba was prominent in Henry Cowell's "Pianissimo Ostinato." It was not too pianissimo.

Elsewhere the program held more than one reminder of Mossoloff's "Iron Foundry," though the Russian glorified the machine age with substantially the usual symphonic ensemble. A marimbula figured in Amadeo Roldan's "Ritmicas" V & VI. It is to be assumed that no musical futurist went away ignorant of the essential differences between marimba and marimbula.

* * *

Mr. Harrison's "Canticle" and also his "Counterdance in Spring" made use of dragons' mouths. This commentator will not attempt to describe them, for fear he confuse them with claves, maricas, quijadas or other pulsatile contrivances with which all the wide world should by now be thoroughly familiar. He did recognize the radio frequency oscillator in Mr. Cage's "Imaginary Landscape." But what it was that one of the players sat upon and thumped with a hand between his knees in the "Ritmicas" has remained a mystery.

Opportunity was afforded to distinguish oxen bells from cowbells. And the guira from the bongos. There were rice bowls and button gongs in Mr. Cowell's "Ostinato." Those who may have been disappointed because it contained no fistic "tone clusters," were recompensed later in José Ardevol's "Preludio a 11," one of several pieces that made use of a piano that was never permitted to sound like a piano. The player here used elbows and forearms on the keyboard.

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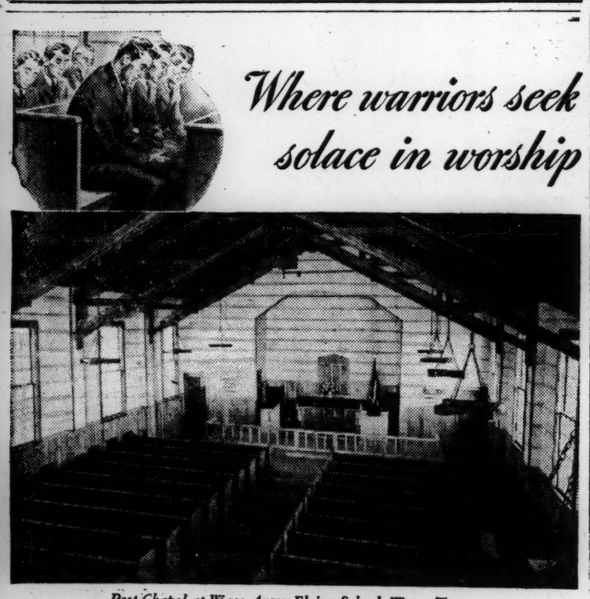

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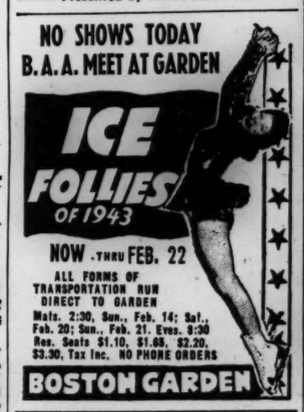

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The Home Forum

Resisting the Invader

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AGAIN AND AGAIN during the past few years we have seen peace-loving, progressive countries invaded, overwhelmed, and rendered impotent. In this way freedom was lost before their citizens awoke to unite in combating the would-be destroyer. Apathy, lethargy, fear, disunity, treachery, unwillingness to recognize the evil, or, having seen it, admitting the belief that nothing could be done about it—these weaknesses of mortal thought, skillfully played upon, have contributed largely to the fall of nation after nation before the aggressors, who continue their efforts with unabated zeal.

How plain the pattern of his destruction has been made to all observers! And how heartening is the instinctive realization that genuine freedom, despite appearances, is indestructible; that it belongs to man as an inalienable right of each child of God! This realization is bound to benefit and bless men, individually and nationally. The conquerors, no less than the conquered, must sometime learn this fact of real or spiritual selfhood.

Invasion is most commonly thought of as being of a military nature and on a national scale. But impersonal evil, the primary invader of peace, must be met and overcome at the threshold of each individual's consciousness no less than at the borders of his country. Each one must realize and prove that right thinking is a sure spiritual defense against all would-be invaders of his harmony.

* * *

To invade is defined in part as "to enter with hostile intentions," and in another sense, "to grow or spread over; to affect injuriously and progressively." How gradually, how insidiously, the thoughts of discouragement and weariness, of pressure and overwork and burden, of lack of time, of inability to fulfill the demands made upon one, creep into one's consciousness. Each such invader makes it easier for the next one to enter and grow until suddenly one finds his freedom curtailed by these unwelcome intruders.

One student of Christian Science felt himself "bound hand and foot with grave-clothes" of weariness and pain, mental and physical sleepiness and heaviness. Overwork seemed very real, growth at a standstill, spiritual refreshment a thing of the past. Even at the end of a quiet vacation and with help from another little permanent relief seemed to have been gained. But the prophet Isaiah tells us reassuringly (59:19), **"When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."** The "standard" in this case was perceived as a result of inspiration gained during a few days of rest and study at one of the Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatoriums. Upon waking the next morning after returning home, the student suddenly saw that the destructive propaganda so diligently sent out into the human consciousness to weaken, depress, and confuse those whose freedom is endangered, had quite unconsciously been accepted into his thought, with deadening effect. Although this student had plainly seen the purpose and falsity of these efforts as they applied to nations, he had failed to protect himself individually against such mental invaders.

* * *

With this awakening, which instantly and completely banished the helpless feeling of heaviness and apathy, came a deeper appreciation of Mrs. Eddy's wisdom in giving the By-Law "Alertness to Duty" in the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 6), which reads in part, **"It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to defend himself daily against aggressive mental suggestion, and not be made to forget nor to neglect his duty to God, to his Leader, and to mankind."** To aid in defeating what is probably the most flagrant example of aggressive suggestion the world has ever known, thus helping to free mankind, one must be inspired by true motives. Thought so strengthened will enable one to prove powerless the impersonal evil expressed in suggestions of fear, whether they be audible or silent.

* * *

Jesus told his followers (Luke 10:19), **"Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy."** And Isaiah voices God's promise conclusively (54:17): **"No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord."** Let us daily claim this heritage for ourselves and for the world, remembering Mrs. Eddy's exhortation in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 442), **"Christian Scientists, be a law to yourselves that mental malpractice cannot harm you either when asleep or when awake."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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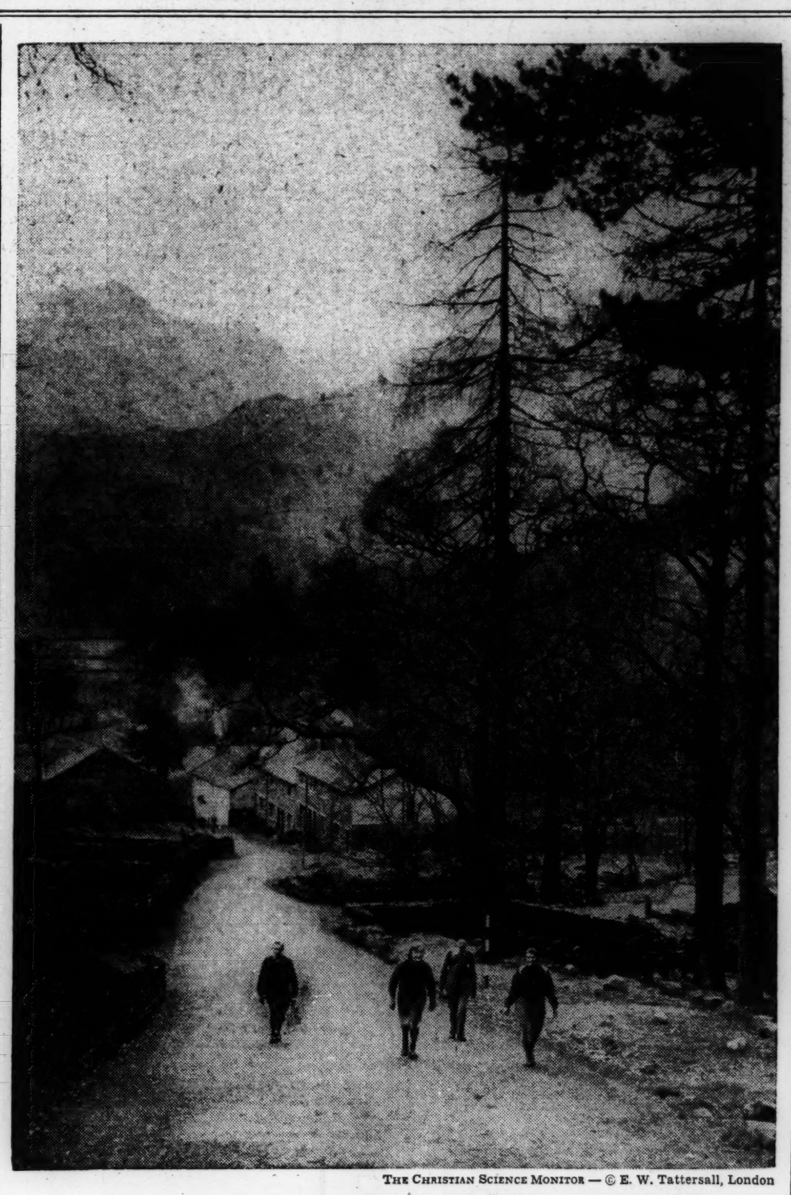

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

LEAVING THE VILLAGE OF SEATOLLER, IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT

THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, in the time of the Lake Poets a romantic and rural retreat, is today one of the favorite climbing and hiking centers of the British Isles. It is an oasis of beauty in a large, highly industrialized area. In its hills and dales people from the workaday world can find a temporary escape and, amidst its scenic beauties, can, for a time, shake off the hurly-burly of a mechanized age.

The photograph shows a quartet of hikers setting off in the crisp frosty air of a winter's morning. The little party are leaving the village of Seatoller and making their way to the well-known Honister Pass. Behind them rise the ethereal craggy heights of the Borrowdale Fells, holding in their wooded bowls the frosty vapor of the morning.

For the Pitmen Of Windy Row

WINTER DAYS and driving rain when the wind blew from the southwest or, still worse, from the northeast, down the Browney valley, and when the nights were long and the days soon turned dark, set one thinking about the plight of the pitmen who had precious few resources of amusement after their day's work. One dreadful day of gusty rain a sudden idea occurred to me as I set out in the morning, and noticed a pitman's cottage in Windy Row standing empty. It looked inexpressibly dreary. I thought: Why shouldn't that desolate house be turned to some use? Why not a village club with a well-lit reading room and a good fire, and upstairs some shelves of books—novels, histories, science books, mining manuals, and —it would not have been me if I had forgotten—the poets. . . .

Well, the end of it was I set off for Newcastle on my next week-end visit with five pounds in my pocket to buy the first batch of books, and the desolate cottage had fires going in it, and the colliery carpenter was hammering at the bookshelves in the front bedroom upstairs. In my enthusiasm I even drew up a catalogue of the books I meant the pitmen to read, and you may laugh to hear that Plato's Republic was one of them, and Shelley's poems another. I even risked the money for printing it in a slim grey quarto—my first printed work, and ridiculously proud I was of it. The books were not all. My idea was that this winter nightclub might grow by degrees into the "college of a village.". . .

So the scheme grew. Before the winter was over I had thought of adding lectures to our club programme. Suppose I captured a live north-country author, a man who was one of themselves, so to speak, to open the campaign? Why not the pitman poet, Joseph Skipsey, who was now living on Tyneside? I persuaded him to come and, wonderful to say, we had a crowded house. . . .

Down the pit next day, one of the stonemen said to me:

"Ay, ay! Mistör Skipsey—he's a grand man to look at, but half the time I didna ken what he was blethering about."

One outcome of Skipsey's visit was a Saturday night reading circle to read and discuss books and ideas and live topics of the day, from Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" to Ruskin's "Unto This Last." We were very young, most of us under twenty, and did not number more than a dozen students in that queer school of philosophy.—From "Wales England Wed," by ERNEST RHYS. (New York: Dutton.)

At Lunch With Madame Lamain

IT WAS FORENOON in a day of late Normandy summer. The strong, graceful, deeply green slopes of Rouen's Mont-Saint-Aignan were glorying in their famed beauty. On each side of the Route Nationale was a wide countryside, adorned with magnificent fruit trees in full foliage. Furrowed fields and vegetable tracts set an impeccable pattern of neatness and color. Many wild and cultivated flowers increased the fragrance of summer's warm air. Interspersing the scene were clusters of farmhouses from whence came the unmistakable clatter of those heavy metal containers, in which Norman dairy farmers ship their milk to Paris.

But all that entrancing Norman scenery did not prevent the sudden realization that I had made no provision for lunch. I scanned the landscape in all directions; there was no sign of a restaurant.

Passing a typical one-story granite Norman farmhouse, I suddenly had an idea. Maybe the farmer's wife would give me something to eat. So striding over the flat patches of grass from the white Route Nationale, I boldly pushed open the tall wooden gate into a cobbled courtyard. It was deserted. My hopes began to sink.

Suddenly, from a window came the sharp firm voice of a woman. I looked up and saw a stalwart Norman peasant leaning on the sill. Her face, which bore traces of stern, hard work, was full of character. A small, white lace bonnet topped her gray hair.

"*Est-ce que parfois,*" I said eagerly, "you give passers-by meals?"

"*Oui, Monsieur, certainement,*" she replied, rolling her r's in true Norman fashion. "*Entrez donc!*" And she led me to the front salon. It was a small room, with heavy wooden beams imbedded in a low ceiling, and walls of white plaster. A large oak table, a Norman cupboard, a commode, an armchair and three or four wooden chairs were its furnishings.

* * *

My hostess pointed to a seat at the table; "*Asseyez-vous donc,*" she said. And then she told me her name was Madame Lamain, that she would be glad to give me some *œufs au plat*, cream cheese, apple tart, and sweet cider. You can imagine with what alacrity I, in my turn, exclaimed: "*Certainement!*"

She disappeared. Soon I heard a distant crackling of frying eggs and the clank of dishes. My Norman hostess then reappeared with a *couvert* of a rough brown linen napkin, knife, fork, glass and a big slice of *pain ordinaire*. Another trip brought four golden-brown fried eggs in an earthen dish, white cream cheese, homemade *gâteau aux pommes* and a jug of sweet cider.

* * *

As I sat down, Madame Lamain ensconced herself in the armchair.

"Do you ever," I suddenly heard her saying, "write on how people should get along better than they do?" I was naturally startled; for she had, I understood, never left her homestead except to go to Rouen or to make one or two journeys to Paris.

"Why do you ask?" I said.

"Things," she replied, "have not been so easy since the last war when I lost my husband and only son Bertrand." She paused, as if wanting to unburden herself. Then, dropping her hesitancy, she said: "There is too much friction and strife in the world. This farm, almost ruined, fell on my shoulders after the last war and I began thinking of all the others who must have suffered as a result of men's follies and quarrels. Confidence, trustfulness, *bonté*, and above all, Monsieur, honesty—are not these the things needed to build a better civilization?"

"Madame, you voice ideals close to my own heart," was all that I could say.

* * *

"People here," she continued, "think only of selling their farm goods at a big profit. That is such a mistake. So often, when in Rouen, I see people who would be better and happier if they comprehended how we all have problems in common; and that selfish, harsh ways lead to friction, needless burdens and anxiety. Take my niece Hortense and her husband Guillaume, who have come to live with me. Neither can understand my feelings. Their attitude is typical. They say that making your own way in life is enough work for anyone."

All at once, realizing that I had a train to catch, I paid the few modest francs for my luncheon. "Your words carried wisdom," I said quietly. She looked pleased. For, though the interlude had been brief, she knew I understood.

Back on the train to Paris, the thought of my lunch with Madame Lamain kept recurring. And I wonder now when the many thousands like her who, I well know, live still in France, will rise and make their influence felt.

NORTON WEBB

In the Absence of An Audience

THE THREE PICTURES I had already made were from plays that I had already performed on the stage. "The Millionaire" was a new departure, inasmuch as it was adapted only for the screen. I was—and am—fundamentally a stage actor, so I approached the experiment with a feeling of uncertainty. . . . The audience had become with me a habit, and I felt that it was impossible for me to give a satisfactory performance for the screen unless I knew their reaction. . . . In my opinion the hardest condition that the stage actor has to contend with when he acts for the movies is the absence of an audience. . . .

My earnest desire for an audience, . . . led me to evolve a plan that I have adopted in the production of every picture I have made since, a method I have found most valuable. It starts with a series of intensive rehearsals. I never begin to rehearse until the script has reached its final state—that is, until it is finished. I fancy I hear some of my poor ignorant readers say, "Well, I should think no sane man would!"—but you'd be surprised!

Then I collect the entire cast and read the script to them. Then I rehearse the whole story with the whole company for two weeks. (This is precisely the same method as that used in the regular theatre before production, except that in the theatre we generally rehearse for a longer period.) The last rehearsal but one is known as my "dress rehearsal." It is not really a dress rehearsal, because we do not dress and we have no scenery. But we collect as many people as we can from about the studios—people from other units who know nothing about our picture. They are drawn in as an audience. We also invite all the executives who are likely to have any connection with the making of our picture—including the director, the cameraman, the cutter, and the higher and lower officials. Having got our audience, we go straight through the picture with as nearly as possible the same speed as the film will run when it is shown. There is no reading of parts; all the actors are letter-perfect. Maude Howell is there with a stop-watch and has men ready to put on quickly any necessary props and furniture; she rapidly explains where we are as the scenes change, and the actors act their parts just as they will appear (except for costume and make-up) when the film is actually being shown. We go through without a pause from beginning to end, as though it were a play in the theatre. . . . Of course a single audience made up of stray people in a studio cannot teach you all you would learn by playing two weeks in regular theatres, but it is a great deal better than nothing.—From "My Ten Years in the Studios," by GEORGE ARLISS. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

City Backyard

From this backyard, the sky floats down
in whiteness on the pewter town;
and fences faded green and blue
are topped by silver, cloudy, new.

Here from the window of my room
I see a scrawny bush in bloom,
and picking her delicate way past that,
a black astounded snow-pawed cat.

FRANCES FROST

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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Résister à l'Envahisseur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS des dernières années, on a vu plusieurs fois des peuples pacifiques, amis du progrès, subir une invasion qui les réduisait à l'impuissance. Ils avaient perdu leur liberté, car les citoyens ne s'étaient pas éveillés à temps pour s'unir contre l'adversaire. L'apathie, la léthargie, la crainte, les dissensions, la trahison, l'aveuglement à l'égard du mal, ou la croyance que même après l'avoir reconnu, on ne peut rien faire pour l'éviter — ces faiblesses de la pensée mortelle, habilement exploitées par des agresseurs dont le zèle ne s'est guère ralenti, ont préparé la chute de mainte nation.

Tous les observateurs ont pu voir par quelle méthode cette destruction s'est accomplie. Mais quel bonheur de savoir que malgré les apparences, la liberté véritable est indestructible, que c'est le droit inaliénable de tous les enfants de Dieu! Cette réalisation ne peut qu'être un grand bienfait pour les hommes, au double point de vue individuel et national. Les conquérants eux-mêmes doivent une fois ou l'autre apprendre que par sa nature l'identité est réelle ou spirituelle.

L'invasion éveille le plus souvent l'idée d'une opération militaire affectant tout un peuple. Mais au fond le mal impersonnel est l'envahisseur troublant la paix; il faut y faire face et le vaincre au seuil de la conscience individuelle, non pas seulement à la frontière de son pays. Chacun doit comprendre et prouver que le penser juste est un rempart spirituel contre tout ce qui voudrait troubler l'harmonie.

Selon le dictionnaire, envahir signifie tantôt "entrer violemment dans un pays, avec des intentions hostiles," tantôt "se répandre sur, occuper progressivement et d'une manière nuisible." N'est-ce pas ainsi que pénètrent dans la conscience, insidieusement, graduellement, les pensées contre lesquelles on devrait être en garde — le découragement, la fatigue, la tension, la croyance au surmenage, aux fardeaux trop lourds, au manque de temps, à l'incapacité d'accomplir sa tâche? Chacun de ces envahisseurs fraye la route à d'autres; lorsqu'on les laisse se répandre, on s'aperçoit soudain que ces intrus vous privent de la liberté.

A une certaine époque, un Scientiste Chrétien eut l'impression qu'il avait "les mains et les pieds liés" — qu'il était en proie à la fatigue, aux souffrances, à l'apathie, à l'abattement physique et moral. Le surmenage prenait l'aspect d'une réalité, les progrès spirituels paraissaient interrompus, l'inspiration semblait absente. Même après avoir demandé de l'aide et s'être accordé de brèves vacances, le disciple n'obtint pas le soulagement dont il avait besoin. Mais le prophète Ésaïe nous donne cette assurance (59:19): "Quand l'adversaire viendra comme un fleuve, l'Esprit de l'Éternel lèvera l'étendard contre lui." Dans le cas dont nous parlons, "l'étendard" devint visible grâce aux lumières spirituelles obtenues pendant quelques jours consacrés au repos et à l'étude, dans un des Sanatoriums Scientistes Chrétiens. Le lendemain de son retour, en s'éveillant le matin chez lui, le disciple comprit tout à coup qu'il avait inconsciemment admis dans sa pensée la propagande destructive que l'erreur envoyait à flots dans la conscience humaine pour affaiblir, accabler, troubler ceux dont l'indépendance était menacée; et il en avait subi les effets déprimants. Depuis longtemps, ce Scientiste connaissait le but et le caractère fallacieux de ces efforts au sujet des nations; mais il ne s'était pas protégé individuellement contre les envahisseurs de la pensée.

La lumière bannit d'une manière complète, instantanée, le pénible sentiment de lourdeur et d'apathie; en même temps, l'on apprécia davantage la sagesse de Mrs. Eddy, qui dans le *Manuel de L'Église Mère* (Art. VIII, Sect. 6), nous a donné un Statut intitulé "Vigilance concernant le Devoir," (où nous lisons ceci: "Il sera du devoir de chaque membre de cette Église de se défendre journellement contre la suggestion mentale agressive, et de ne pas se laisser aller à oublier ou à négliger son devoir envers Dieu, envers son Leader et envers l'humanité." Il faut être inspiré par de bons mobiles pour aider à vaincre les plus violentes attaques des suggestions agressives que le monde ait jamais connues, et pour contribuer ainsi à la libération du genre humain. Si la pensée s'affermit dans la vérité, on pourra prouver l'impuissance du mal impersonnel s'exprimant par des suggestions de crainte soit silencieuses soit vocales.

A ceux qui suivaient ses traces, Jésus pouvait dire (Luc 10:19): "Voici que je vous ai donné le pouvoir de fouler aux pieds les serpents, les scorpions et toute la puissance de l'ennemi." Et le prophète Ésaïe nous a conservé cette promesse divine, dont les termes sont formels (54:17): "Toute arme forgée contre toi sera impuissante et tu livreras au châtiment toute langue qui osera t'accuser. Tel est l'apanage des serviteurs de l'Éternel et l'arrêt de délivrance que je leur accorderai, dit l'Éternel." Revendiquons chaque jour cet héritage pour nous-mêmes et pour le monde; rappelons-nous l'exhortation de Mrs. Eddy, à la page 442 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures:* "Scientistes Chrétiens, soyez une loi à vous-mêmes pour que la mauvaise pratique mentale ne puisse vous faire de mal, que vous dormiez ou que vous soyez éveillés."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à la Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Storm

The wind came down the canyon
And the snow with it.
No sun was in the sky,
Only the wind and snow.
The wind blowing the snow in circles
across the lake.
Bending low the tall tops of the firs,
Making the winter willows white
with snow,
And making sound
Where there was none before.

ELIZABETH MOWER

The Five Gracious Sisters

WHEN CHICAGO ROSE, sprawling and huge on the marshy shore of Lake Michigan, the lakes brought the lumber that built the city. Fleets of schooners delivered fish . . . and carried away grain, dressed pork, and pigs of lead. And for fifty years the immigrant boats discharged a continuing stream of Irish, German, and Scandinavian settlers on its wharves. Chicago is the greatest in that string of cities that Hennepin had foretold and that the lakes brought into being. It is fitting that Chicago's sculptor, Lorado Taft, should have symbolized the lakes in his memorial fountain.

That fountain, looking over the terraces of Grant Park to the wide blue distance of Lake Michigan, shows the lakes in the imagery of five gracious sisters who proudly hold their vessels of flowing water. Lake Superior, remote, virginal, majestic, stands high above the rest, pouring the crystal stream from her scalloped vessel to the basin of Huron. Lake Michigan stands beside her sister, Huron, the two receiving the descending water and sending it on to the gentle figure of Erie who stoops to fill the basin of Ontario. But Ontario has turned, heedless of the flowing waters' source. She looks away with a hand lifted, half-pointing, because her currents and her commerce are not contained in the midlands but are directed toward the tidal flow of the St. Lawrence and the wide ocean lanes beyond. . . .

The Great Lakes are many things—the gleaming at the end of a long street in Chicago, . . . a lightship rocking at the mouth of Lake Huron, the fishing boats chugging into St. Ignace with a web of gulls around them, a freighter creeping up to the Soo with a deckload of automobiles while the sunset flames in all those windshields. But most significantly, they are the long ships passing through the busy rivers and over the wide seaways.—From "The Long Ships Passing—The Story of the Great Lakes," by WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1943

Memo From Chungking:

What Ho the Wang Lungs of Tomorrow ..... ***By Guenther Stein***

To Wang Lung, tilling the "good earth" in Pearl Buck's famous story, the possibility of a new postwar China was as remote from thought as a China at war.

The Wang Lungs today, after seven years of conflict, sometimes wonder if the trodden grain will ever rise again. But when the battle front is quiet, they speak not so much of what the war has done to China as what the peace will bring to her, and to the Wang Lungs of tomorrow.

Will it be a China patterned on the democracy of America? Or will it lean to the socialism of Russia? Will they own the land? Or merely farm it for the state?

Then one may say: "But Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, tells us that China will adopt neither American liberalism nor yet the Russian pattern. China, he says, will have its own ideas of democracy, adapted to its own needs. Surely, the son of the great Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of our Chinese Revolution, should know."

Dr. Sun Fo is an ardent nationalist and generally regarded in China as a liberal statesman. Much discussion has been aroused by his recent article in the Central Daily News, a Government publication.

It deals with "The Three Principles of the People and Dr. Sun Yat-sen's 10-Year National Defense Reconstruction Program." Dr. Sun points out that when his father outlined this ambitious program for the strengthening of China's military power and national economy, no country in history had ever accomplished such a feat in so short a period.

Now, it has the example of the Soviet Union which achieved national reconstruction in a little more than 10 years. He cites this as proof that his father's program is neither fantastic nor impossible. He challenges: "The only question is whether our Kuomintang comrades will have the determination and persistence to carry it out."

Dr. Sun makes the point that the Soviet Union, because its national ideal is more in keeping with the requirements of the times, has been able to achieve its national reconstruction at a greater speed than Britain and America. But China, he says, "must adapt her national principles to her own requirements and should therefore neither follow Britain and American liberalism nor emulate Russia's socialism."

The Chinese statesman calls attention to the fact that while there is some ground for the contention that "democracies do not think of a war in peacetime and are overindulgent in the amenities of life," they do have the national stamina to rise to an emergency. "The best evidence of this is offered by the United States," he asserts.

"We must make every effort to establish democracy in China because democracy is the prerequisite of the successful execution of our 10-year national defense reconstruction program," he added.

Dr. Sun goes on to state that his father's principle of the people's livelihood must become the basis of national reconstruction in the economic field.

"This principle," he points out, "aims at the equalization of land ownership and restrictive measures against private capital. The problem of land ownership is at the very root of our economic development."

He goes on to say that since China is a poor country, nothing but large-scale industrialization can lead to a large increase in production. But to benefit the rural population and raise the purchasing power of the farmer, Dr. Sun claims abolition of the landlord class and nationalization of all land is necessary.

While he foresees a fair amount of foreign financial assistance in China's postwar reconstruction, Dr. Sun considers it dangerous to rely too much on it, and disagrees with the notion that economic reconstruction cannot be accomplished without foreign help.

In another article, Dr. Sun has criticized the suggestion in Fortune magazine that Formosa should be brought under some measure of international control, as a link in a long chain of United Nations air bases to be established for purposes of collective security.

He calls this idea contrary to all principles of reason and justice, since Formosa having been Chinese territory before it was ceded to Japan should be returned to China without qualification.

"Should there be a suspicion," writes Dr. Sun, "that China might become too strong in the South Pacific or that she might use Formosa as an air base, it would mean that those who made this proposal lack confidence in the peace-loving nature of the Chinese people. I hope that the thinking people of the United Nations will discard such misleading ideas and will not make such mistakes again."

The Country Speaks: California

A Letter From Togo ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

A letter came from Togo, in one of the Japanese relocation centers, on the very day on which Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced from Washington that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are to be organized into an Army combat unit, and that others not eligible for military duty will be given an opportunity to serve in war work.

Togo was a friend long before the evacuation began last Spring. He was widely known to the Federal investigators in his district, and also to the general public. There never was any doubt as to his loyalty to the United States. He was in the evacuation area when the order came, and simply went along with the throng.

The question of whether Japanese-Americans will make good combat troops for this, their nation, stands unanswered merely because Japanese-Americans never before have been called upon to serve this nation in a war with Japan. Now, with the prospective forming of a combat unit of some size—doubtless to serve on a European or African front rather than in the Pacific—the answer seems likely to come automatically.

And when this answer is written into American history, so also will be written the answer to many lesser, collateral questions which have stood between Caucasian Americans and Japanese-Americans since the first American baby was born to Japanese immigrants on this Pacific Coast many years ago.

Kipling Refuted

A refutation may be given to Kipling's oft-quoted declaration about the East and West: ". . . never the twain shall meet." If second generation Japanese fight in battle for their native land, the United States of America, if they defend it as the descendants of dozens of other nationalities are doing around the world, the East and the West will have met in a common cause which will have surmounted all national or racial barriers.

Togo wrote in part:

"There is [in the relocation centers] a small element, usually composed of Japanese-speaking younger men in their thirties or forties who have been exposed, either through visits to Japan or comparatively recent education there, to the indoctrination of the militarist thinking over there. These individuals are invariably the agitators within the camps, who take the war news with fanatic intensity, who demand that they be treated as 'prisoners of war,' who have, not only at this center but at other centers, initiated attacks and violence upon those holding views at variance with theirs.

"The Japanese-American Citizens' League, which maintains headquarters in Salt Lake City, is the only existing organization dating back to pre-evacuation days which binds the Americans of Japanese ancestry, described generally as the 'loyal' group. It has figured in most of the relocation center disturbances because it, and the members who symbolize it, stand as easy targets of attack and abuse by the 'Japanese nationalist' group—the Banzai Boys, as some nisei refer to them.

"The J. A. C. L. position of undivided and wholehearted loyalty to the United States is not always accorded favorable reception within a relocation center; the setting is unfavorable. For instance, you cannot reconcile such terms as 'freedom,' 'democracy,' and 'equality and justice' with barbed wire, machine gun nests, watch towers, and conditions which are almost necessary accompaniments to life in a War Relocation Authority camp.

Banzai Boys Discredited

"Fears, fed by constant rumors, uncertainty—all contributed to a neurotic state of mind among the people generally. There is little incentive to resist the 'Japanese nationalist' line of talk, although to the credit of the majority, it should be recorded that the Banzai Boys have been largely discredited by the solid, substantial element in this center."

Togo and his little family have been chosen for further relocation on an individual basis, because of their unquestioned loyalty and their demonstrated willingness to perform the tasks which have been available.

Togo probably will not be in the first combat unit organized among the young Americans of Japanese ancestry, because he is the head of a family. There will be available thousands of others, however, members of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, who have said from the very first, "Give us a chance to prove our loyalty, our American loyalty."

These young men, endowed with the same racial characteristics which likely mark Togo as being of Japanese descent, doubtless have to a high degree his attitude toward the nation of his birth. We Caucasian Americans who are his friends and theirs, who were their neighbors in pre-evacuation days, have little doubt of the kind of soldiers these young men will make—for America.

A Japanese-American battle flag gallantly defended on a fighting front would leave its mark on the history of the world.

To Change the Subject:

Enlarged View From a Streetcar ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

The old rattlety-bang streetcar is coming back into its own. Those cities which, like Chicago, didn't get around to pulling up all the tracks are glad now for their delay.

That clamor and clang of the surface lines which used to annoy us sounds pretty good these days. It means that the cars have no rubber tires, and can be expected to clatter along cheerfully for the duration. What a comforting thought!

Streetcar riding is a different experience for some of us, and it's teaching us good lessons. Through no desire to be snobbish, many of us before gasoline rationing had confined our journeys through town to the boulevards. Busses and private automobiles have a way of avoiding the business streets and keeping to the smooth asphalt of the express routes. That means that those of us who used these means of transportation saw our city day after day from the boulevards only. We didn't realize how little of it we really saw.

Now we do. In Chicago, bus service has been curtailed on Sundays and some of us are taking long streetcar rides over territory we haven't seen for years. With no need to keep our eyes on the road, we can sit and look out the windows—and think. What we see gives us plenty to think about.

The streetcar takes its way through old, blighted areas. Tracks were laid in early days when these sections were thriving business and residential quarters. Now we see what time and neglect, and this city's wasteful habit of moving out to new developments, has done to the core of the city. Here are empty stores, or stores so down-at-the-heel that they look as if they soon would close their doors. Here are rattle-trap apartment houses that you can hardly believe are inhabited. Yet you look closely and see a child's face at the window.

It's not a pleasant outlook, but it's one all of us should be aware of. It's our responsibility.

But not all that we see from the car window is so sobering. We run along business streets which, while old, are still thriving. We pass antique shops which we should certainly call quaint and charming if they were in an old world city and not in Chicago. We see foreign restaurants, Negro churches, ward political offices, public playgrounds—all sorts of things we never noticed before. This is really a know-your-city tour.

We learn something about our fellow-citizens, too. The streetcars are crowded these days, since the city transportation system has had to take over us motorists and otherwise increase its burden. We get jostled as never before.

What surprises some of us is the patience of people, their thoughtfulness. Several times women fortunate enough to get seats have noticed my efforts to hold on to a strap and my bundles at the same time, and have offered to hold my bundles. Others have impressed me by their good nature in the face of pushes and shoves. It's something I have to learn. I wonder how many others, like me, are learning.

One thing is sure. Certain civic problems will be less academic, more actual to us for our streetcar riding experiences. Maybe we ought to require every citizen to take a trip through the blighted section of his city by streetcar at least once a year. It might have some effect on slum clearance.

Text of President's Speech to News Writers

Chief Executive promises invasions of Europe and attack on Japan in renewing demand of unconditional surrender — 'Pettifoggers' at home assailed for narrow views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address last night to the White House Correspondents Association follows:

"It is nearly two years since I attended the last dinner of the White House Correspondents Association. A great deal of water has flowed over the dam since then.

"And several people have flown over the water.

"Two years ago—many months before Pearl Harbor—I spoke to you of the thought that was then uppermost in our minds—of the determination of America to become the arsenal of democracy. Almost all Americans had by that time determined to play their full part in helping to save civilization from the barbarians. Even then, we were in the midst of the historic job of production—a job which the American people have been performing with zest and skill and, above all, success.

"Tonight, as I speak to you, another thought is uppermost in our minds: That is our determination to fight this war through to the finish—to the day when United Nations forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome, and Tokio.

"Last September I made a tour of inspection through this country. I saw war plants at work. I saw Army and Navy training camps and flying fields. I saw American men and women—management and labor alike—working to beat production schedules. I saw American soldiers and sailors and fliers doing the job of training for the fighting which lay ahead.

"Now I have returned from one of the fronts overseas, where the production from American factories and the training given in American camps are being applied in actual warfare against the enemy. I have seen our troops in the field. I have inspected their superb equipment. I have talked and laughed and eaten with them.

"I have seen our men—the nation's men—in Trinidad, in Belem and Natal in Brazil, in Liberia, in Gambia. In these places there is no actual fighting, but there is hard, dangerous, essential work, and there is a tremendous strain upon the endurance and spirit of our troops.

"They are standing up magnificently under that strain. I have seen our men—and some of our American women—in North Africa. Out there is war. These men know that before this war is over, many of them will have given their lives. But they know also that they are fighting to destroy the power of the enemies of their country—that they are fighting for a peace which will be real and lasting peace, and a far better world for the future.

"Our men in the field are worthy of the great faith, the high hopes, we have placed in them. That applies as well to the men of our Navy, without whom no American expeditionary force could land safely on foreign shores. And it applies equally to the men of our merchant marine who carry essential munitions and supplies, without which neither the United States nor our allies could continue the battle.

Inspection in North Africa

"No American can look at these men, soldiers or sailors, without great emotion and great pride and a very deep sense of responsibility to them.

"Because of the necessary secrecy of my trip, the men of our armed forces in every place I visited were completely surprised. The expression on their faces certainly showed it.

"I wish that I could pay similar surprise visits to our men in the other fields of operation—the naval bases, the islands of the Pacific, Australia, the mainland and islands of Alaska, the islands of the Atlantic, the two Guianas, the Canal Zone, Iceland, Britain, Central Africa, the Middle East, India, Burma and China. I wish I could tell them face to face that their Government and their people are very proud of the great job they are doing in helping to strengthen the vise that is slowly but surely squeezing the breath out of our enemies.

"In every battalion and in every ship's crew you will find every kind of American citizen representing every occupation, every section, every origin, every religion, every political viewpoint.

"Ask them what they are fighting for, and everyone of them will say: 'I am fighting for my country.' Ask them what they really mean by that and you will get what, on the surface, may seem to be a wide variety of answers.

"One will say he is fighting for the right to say what he pleases and to read and listen to what he likes.

"Another will say he is fighting because he never wants to see the Nazi swastika flying over the First Baptist Church on Elm Street.

"Another soldier will say he is fighting for the right to work and earn three square meals a day for himself and his folks.

"A fourth soldier will say he is fighting in this world war so that his children and grandchildren will not have to go back to Europe or Africa or Asia to do this ugly job all over again.

"But all these answers really add up to the same thing: every American fights for freedom. And today the personal freedom of every American and his family depends, and in the future will increasingly depend, upon the freedom of his neighbors in other lands.

"For today the whole world is one neighborhood. That is why this war, which had its beginnings in seemingly remote areas, has spread to every continent and most of the islands of the sea, involving the lives and liberties of the entire human race. And unless the peace that follows recognizes that the whole world is one neighborhood and does justice to the whole human race, the germs of another world war will remain as a constant threat to mankind.

"I talked with many people in our armed forces—along the coast and through the islands of the Western Hemisphere and up the coast of West Africa. Many of our soldiers and sailors were concerned about the state of the home front. They receive all kinds of exaggerated reports and rumors that there is too much complaining here at home and too little recognition of the realities of war; that selfish labor leaders are threatening to call strikes which would greatly curtail the output of our war industries; that some farm groups are trying to profiteer on prices and are letting us down on food production; that many people are bitter over the hardships of rationing and priorities; and especially that there are serious partisan political quarrels over the petty things of life here in Washington.

Reassurance to Soldiers

"I told them that most of these reports are just gross exaggerations: that the people as a whole in the United States are in this war to see it through with heart and body and soul; and that our population is willing and glad to give up some of their shoes and sugar, and coffee and automobile riding—and privileges and profits—for the sake of the common cause.

"I could not deny to our troops that a few chiselers, a few politicians and a few publicists—fortunately a very few—have placed their personal ambition or greed above the nation's interests.

"Our troops know that the Nazis and Fascists and Japanese are trying hard to sell the untruths of propaganda to certain types of Americans. But our troops also know that even if you pile a lot of molehills of deception one on top of the other, you still cannot make a mountain big enough or solid enough to fool many people, or to block the road to victory and to an effective peace.

"A fundamental of an effective peace is the assurance of those men who are fighting our battles, that when they come home they will find a country with an economy firm enough and fair enough to provide jobs for all those who are willing to work.

"I am certain that private enterprise will be able to provide the vast majority of those jobs—and, in those cases where this cannot be accomplished, that the Congress will pass the legislation which will make good the assurance of jobs.

"There are still a few who say we cannot achieve this and other honorable, reasonable aims for the postwar world. In speaking of these professional skeptics — these men of little faith—there comes to my mind an old word in our language—the word—'pettifoggers.'

"The formal, dictionary definition and derivation of the word are neither here nor there. To most of us it brings to mind a man who is small and mean and tricky and picayune and—in a word—petty. It is the type of man who is always seeking to create a smoke screen, or fog, for the purpose of obscuring the plain truth.

"Today, the pettifoggers are attempting to obscure the essential truths of this war. They are seeking to befog the present and the future and the clear purposes and high principles for which the free world now maintains the promise of undimmed victory.

"In North Africa we are now massing armies — British, French and American — for one of the major battles of this war.

"The enemy's purpose in the battle of Tunisia is to hold at all costs their last bridgehead in Africa, to prevent us from gaining access to the straits that lead to Nazi-dominated Europe.

"Our prime purpose in this battle of Tunisia is to drive our enemies into the sea.

"The British First Army in this battle, commanded by General Anderson, contains many veterans of Flanders and Dunkerque. These men have a score to settle with the Nazis.

"The British Eighth Army, commanded by General Montgomery, has to its eternal credit the smashing defeat of Marshal Rommel's army and the now historic 1,500-mile pursuit of those once triumphant Nazi-Fascist forces.

"The enemy in Tunisia will be attacked from the south by this great Eighth Army and by the French forces who have made a remarkable march all the way across the Sahara desert under General Le Clerc, one of General de Gaulle's officers. From the west the enemy will be attacked by the combined forces of British and Americans, together with French troops under the command of General Giraud.

"All these forces are commanded by General Eisenhower. I spent many hours in Casablanca with this young general—a descendant of Kansas pioneers. I know what a fine, tough job he has done and how carefully and skillfully he is directing the soldiers under him. I want to say to you tonight—and to him—that we have every confidence in his leadership. High tribute was paid to his qualities as a soldier when the British Government, through Mr. Churchill, took the lead at Casablanca in proposing him for the supreme command of the great Allied operations which are imminent.

"The deputy to General Eisenhower is General Alexander, one of Britain's greatest fighting men. General Alexander commanded all British forces in the Middle East, including the Eighth Army which won the decisive battle at El Alamein. He and General Montgomery planned that engagement and the tremendous advance which followed it. At this moment—as I speak to you tonight—General Alexander is standing at the right hand of General Eisenhower planning new military operations.

"These important facts reveal not merely co-operation but active collaboration between the United Nations. Let these facts be duly noted by our enemies.

"Our soldiers in Tunisia are well trained and equipped, but they are facing for the first time actual combat with formidable opponents.

Attack From Many Directions

"The enemy has strong forces in strong positions. His supply lines are maintained at great cost but Hitler has been willing to pay that cost for he knows the consequences of Allied victory in Tunisia.

"Those consequences are actual invasions of the continent of Europe. We do not disguise our intention to make these invasions. The pressure on Germany and Italy will be constant and unrelenting. The amazing Russian armies in the east have been delivering overpowering blows; we must do likewise in the west. The enemy must be hit and hit hard from so many directions that he never knows which is his bow and which is his stern.

"It was made clear to us at Casablanca that all Frenchmen outside of France are uniting in one great paramount objective—the complete liberation of France and of all the French people who now suffer the torture of the Nazi yoke. As each day passes a spirit of unselfishness is more greatly uniting all Frenchmen who have the opportunity to strike a blow for liberation.

"In the years of the American and French revolutions the fundamental principle guiding our democracies was established. The cornerstone of our whole democratic edifice was the principle that from the people and the people alone flows the authority of government.

"It is one of our war aims, as expressed in the Atlantic Charter, that the conquered populations of today be again the masters of their destiny. There must be no doubt anywhere that it is the unalterable purpose of the United Nations to restore to conquered peoples their sacred rights.

"French sovereignty rests with the people of France. Its expression has been temporarily suspended by German occupation. Once the triumphant armies of the United Nations have expelled the common foe, Frenchmen will be represented by a government of their own popular choice.

"It will be a free choice in every sense. No nation in all the world that is free to make a choice is going to set itself up under the Fascist form of government, or the Nazi form of government, or the Japanese war-lord form of government. Such forms are the offspring of seizure of power followed by the abridgment of freedom. Therefore, the United Nations can properly say of these forms of government two simple words: 'Never again.'

"The right of self-determination included in the Atlantic Charter does not carry with it the right of any government to commit wholesale murder or the right to make slaves of its own people or of any other peoples in the world.

"And the world can rest assured that this total war—this sacrifice of lives all over the globe—is not being carried on for the purpose or even with the remotest idea of keeping the Quislings or Lavals in power anywhere on this earth.

"The decisions reached and the actual plans made at Casablanca were not confined to any one theater of war or to any one continent or ocean or sea. Before this year is out it will be made known to the world—in actions rather than in words—that the Casablanca conference produced plenty of news, and it will be bad news for the Germans and Italians—and the Japanese.

"We have lately concluded a long, hard battle in the southwest Pacific and we have made notable gains. That battle started in the Solomons and New Guinea last summer. It has demonstrated our superior power in planes and, most importantly, in the fighting qualities of our individual soldiers and sailors.

"American armed forces in the southwest Pacific are receiving powerful aid from Australia and New Zealand and also directly from the British themselves.

"We do not expect to spend the time it would take to bring Japan to final defeat merely by inching our way forward from island to island across the vast expanse of the Pacific.

"Great and decisive actions against the Japanese will be taken to drive the invader from the soil of China. Important actions will be taken in the skies over China—and over Japan itself.

"The discussions at Casablanca have been continued in Chungking with the generalissimo by General Arnold and have resulted in definite plans for offensive operations.

"There are many roads which lead right to Tokyo. We shall neglect none of them.

"In an attempt to ward off the inevitable disaster, the Axis propagandists are trying all of their old tricks in order to divide the United Nations. They seek to create the idea that if we win this war, Russia, England, China and the United States are going to get into a cat-and-dog fight.

"This is their final effort to turn one nation against another, in the vain hope that they may settle with one or two at a time—that any of us may be so gullible and so forgetful as to be duped into making 'deals' at the expense of our allies.

"To these panicky attempts to escape the consequences of their crimes we say—all the United Nations say—that the only terms on which we shall deal with an Axis government or any Axis factions are the terms proclaimed at Casablanca: 'unconditional surrender.' In our uncompromising policy we mean no harm to the common people of the Axis nations. But we do mean to impose punishment and retribution in full upon their guilty, barbaric leaders.

Frantic Propaganda Attempt

"The Nazis must be frantic indeed if they believe that they can devise any propaganda which would turn the British and American and Chinese governments and peoples against Russia—or Russia against the rest of us.

"The overwhelming courage and endurance of the Russian people in withstanding and hurling back the invaders—and the genius with which their great armies have been directed and led by Mr. Stalin and their military commanders—all speak for themselves.

"The tragedy of the war has sharpened the vision of the leadership and peoples of all the United Nations and I can say to you from my own full knowledge that they see the utter necessity of our standing together after the war to secure a peace based on principles of permanence.

"You can be quite sure that if Japan should be the first of the Axis partners to fall, the total efforts and resources of all the United Nations would be concentrated on the job of crushing Germany.

"And on the other hand, lest there be any question in Nazi or Japanese minds that we are wholly one in the prosecution of the war to a complete victory all over the world, the Prime Minister wished to make a formal agreement that if Germany should be conquered before Japan, all British Empire resources and manpower would, of course, join with China and us in an out-and-out final attack on Japan.

"I told him that no formal statement or agreement along these lines was in the least bit necessary—that the American people accept the word of a great English gentleman—and that it was obvious and clear that all of us are completely in accord in our determination to destroy the forces of barbarism in Asia and in Europe and in Africa. I nother words—our policy toward our Japanese enemies is precisely the same as our policy toward our Nazi enemies: It is a policy of fighting hard on all fronts and ending war as quickly as we can on the uncompromising terms of unconditional surrender.

"Today is the anniversary of the birth of a great, plain American. The living memory of Abraham Lincoln is now honored and cherished by all of our people, wherever they may be, and by men and women and children throughout the British Commonwealth, and the Soviet Union, and the Republic of China, and in every land on earth where people love freedom and will give their lives for freedom.

"President Lincoln said in 1862, 'Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us . . . in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation.'

"Today, 80 years after Lincoln delivered that message, the fires of war are blazing across the whole horizon of mankind—from Kharkov to Kunming—from the Mediterranean to the Coral Sea—from Berlin to Tokyo.

"Again—we cannot escape history. We have supreme confidence that with the help of God, honor will prevail. We have faith that future generations will know that here, in the middle of the Twentieth Century, there came the time when men of good will found a way to unite and produce and fight to destroy the forces of ignorance, intolerance, slavery and war."

International

President Roosevelt Reports on Casablanca

War-Ration Supper Served President

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 13

President Roosevelt had a war-ration supper last night prior to his radio address with the newspapermen who cover the White House—no coffee, no sugar, no butter, no beef.

The occasion was the annual gathering of the White House Correspondents Association, a party tailored to the times where the hosts and their guests wore business suits and the menu was, the Association said, a "typical Army meal" of bean soup, boiled flounder, roast chicken with potatoes and peas, green salad, and fig pudding.

President's Speech Played Up in London

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 13

London newspapers today played up President Roosevelt's assurance that blows at Europe were next on the Allies' timetable, but editorial comment on his Washington address to the White House Correspondents' Association and the American nation last night was scanty.

The Star, a Liberal newspaper, said in its comment that Hitler "may find on his hands not a two-front but a multiple-front offensive," observing that Mr. Roosevelt spoke not of one invasion but of two or more.

Several newspapers soberly emphasized Mr. Roosevelt's warning that heavy casualties in Tunisia may precede the assault on Europe.

DNB, the German news agency, in a Berlin broadcast heard here, asserted that "the President took this opportunity to prepare the American people for the great sacrifices in blood they will have."

Young Citizens of the George Junior Republic Know What It Is to Make a Town Successful

By Mary Kelly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Freeville, N. Y.

An educational town near here—covering 550 acres of farmland and woods, known as the George Junior Republic and run by 75 boys and girls who repeal their own laws when they don't work—is now re-shaping its curriculum for wartime needs and is about to increase its number of Junior Citizens from 75 to 140.

The whole "town" is student-controlled. Young people constituting the present administration and townsfolk are from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Nebraska. They have their own duly elected President; they collect taxes, hold court, work their own farms, repair buildings, run offices, keep house and carry on manifold other activities in the interests of good citizenship, besides going to school.

Faced with a situation which has robbed them of their "old-timers"—youths from 18 to 21 who have joined the armed forces or gone into industry—the residents of the Republic are now making place for an increased number of younger Citizens and a program of vocational training adapted to their needs at this time.

Self Support and Self Government

This is completely in line with the original purpose of the founder William R. ("Daddy") George, who 47 years ago started the movement leading to the Republic as a means of furthering self support and self government among youngsters.

The Citizens come from all walks of life and represent various races and religions. Aged 14 to 21, they are residents of the Republic at the requests of their parents or on scholarships provided by voluntary contributions. Sometimes they come from broken homes and remain for the full four-year course in the accredited Hunt Memorial School on the grounds, all participating in the earn-while-you-learn plan.

While working at their various jobs, the Citizens receive payment in token currency, redeemable later in American money at the rate of 7 cents on a dollar.

The new feature is the industrial arts course for the younger ones. This course, to which girls, too, are admitted, provides training in metal work, handwork, machine repair, carpentry, simple electrical work and aero-mechanics.

Live in Cottages

Another recent change is the realistic experience in family life afforded to the girl citizens in connection with their home economics study. They now live, four together, in the home economics cottage for a period of six weeks. Each girl has a turn at being "head" of the family; at planning, cooking and serving meals; marketing within a carefully figured budget; keeping accounts; managing household affairs; and acting as hostess for dinner guests and callers. The girls make their own curtains and chair covers, practicing simple phases of home decoration.

The recent influx of younger Citizens, which has necessitated expanding the program at the Republic, is due to a larger number of applications from families depleted by the war. Also their admission has been made partly possible because of the fact that 50 of the older Citizens have entered ten branches of the armed forces; other boys and girls have gone into war industries.

The new building program devised for accommodating the added students is being undertaken largely by Citizen labor. One of the youths is foreman of a "gang" repairing the swimming pool.

They Have Labor Problems, Too

Labor problems, like others, are solved by the test—sometimes acid—of experience.

There was the farm hands' agitation for an eight-hour day, for example. After having passed the eight-hour law and celebrated with a baseball game marking the event, the jolly haymakers arrived at the dining hall only to learn that the girls, too, had taken advantage of the shorter hours and gone off on a picnic without preparing dinner. The young Citizens thereupon not only repealed the law but passed another law making it illegal to vote on any measure until it had been posted for 10 days and time given for "mature" thought.

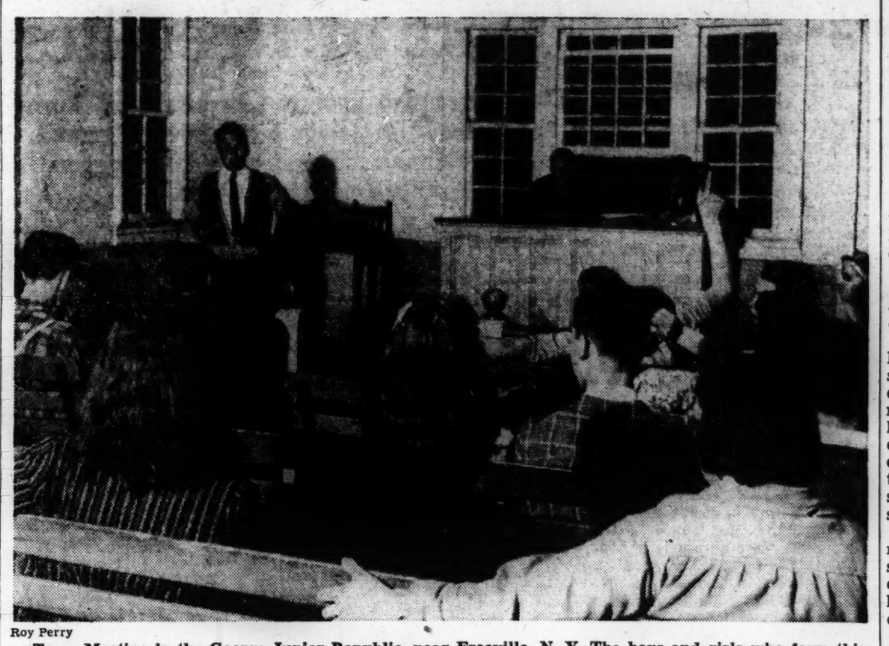
Laws are made at the town meetings and enforced by peace officers. The offices of President, Vice-President and others are filled by hard-fought two-party elections. Occasionally a third party rises in revolt. The heads of the various departments, such as the print shop, are called employers and given the right to "fire" unsatisfactory employees who are obliged to find other employment or be arrested as "vagrants" and tried in court.

With the adults of the Republic acting as guides, employers, house mothers, social workers and a chaplain, every effort has been made to have this miniature town function like an average adult community.

Prof. Paul J. Kruse of Cornell University, who is Education Committee Chairman and a Trustee of the Republic, recently spoke of the great need for training youth for postwar reconstruction. He emphasized that no amount of academic learning alone will do the work which student forums and movements for self-government are accomplishing.

"How can we expect young men and women simply by reaching the age of 21 to acquire sudden wisdom and grave concern about community problems when they have had no previous training?" he asked.

Former Citizens have distinguished themselves by holding high political offices, as well as important positions in law, social welfare, and other fields. The President of the Republic's Board of Directors for the past several years has been Dr. Alexander Forbes of Boston. Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe and a close friend of "Daddy" George, the founder, is a member of the Board of Directors.



Roy Perry

Town Meeting in the George Junior Republic, near Freeville, N. Y. The boys and girls who form this village of young people make and enforce their own laws, take charge of community services, and learn in their teens what civic duties and responsibilities mean.

Roy Perry

Girls in the George Junior Republic are trained to become both homemakers and bread-winners. Child care in the homes of staff members is part of the practical home economics program.

Meaning 'No'

Working With Boys

It is regrettable the way some adults will become upset at even pre-school children because the little tots' behavior does not coincide with what the adult considers proper. Two-year-old Jimmy was exploring the wonders of the front steps. Mother very casually told Jimmy not to leave the yard.

After the mysteries of the front steps had yielded to Jimmy's investigation, a bright red wagon next door loomed upon the horizon. If Jimmy understood Mother's request (which is extremely doubtful) the sight of the wonderful wagon certainly made him forget it. In a few minutes Mother came out and found that her son had "deliberately" disobeyed her. She became quite provoked, went to get her vagabond son—switching his fat little legs all the way home—and proceeded to tell him what a "bad boy" he was for running away when Mother told him to stay in the yard.

Isn't it strange how grown people who credit themselves with mature judgment will so misinterpret the behavior of the very young? Not that children cannot be taught obedience at a very early age; they can. But this teaching requires a great degree of patience.

Before we can expect any child to obey, we must be very sure he has learned the meaning of "yes" and "no." We have always liked the way one mother taught her baby that certain objects were "no-no's" and were not to be touched. By taking an object away from him at the same time saying, "That's a no-no," she taught him what she meant by forbidding something. If this young man were told that to wander from the old home ground would be a "no-no," he would understand that he was to stay home.

L. P. P.

School Bus Shortage

"Keep 'Em Walking" is the slogan adopted by 600 West Seattle (Washington) high school students.

From a Mother of Sons

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like many another family, we had not "raised our boys to be soldiers," as the old 1917 war song went, for who among us had dreamed that our sons would ever have a need for military training, for had we not gone to war to end all wars just before these laddies were born? I distinctly remember the joy I took in thinking that these sons of mine, and the sons of all mothers everywhere, could be reared in a world of peace.

So we encouraged Don and Gordon to follow their natural talents, even though we were amazed to find those talents leading them into a world undreamed of by us for them—dramatic work, music, creative writing, poetry, art, the study of Greek by one of them, etc. The younger boy since he has been able to read has kept some favorite book of poetry under his pillow. They managed to maneuver around all subjects they didn't take to readily, and often we laughed with them, even though we sometimes wondered, about their non-mathematical training.

After two years in college Don went on tour with a Pulitzer prize play in a minor part. Then came the draft, and he applied for naval flight training, which, of course, was a different set-up than he had ever known. It must have been quite a struggle for him, but he never complained. He set himself to work with a will. How proud he is that he has mastered in a degree those things he had felt unfitted for. Does he miss the theater? we wanted to know. Listen to what he writes home to his brother: "Your poem you sent reminds me of old times. Those summer days so full of leisure (by the way, I've almost forgotten the meaning of that word), and devoted to much mental exercise along creative lines. Actually I miss none of the so-called artistic pleasures. This work is so great a job, so inspirational of its own accord, especially with the thrill of flying always near, that it is like another little world entirely from the theater. Also the full schedule calls upon one to be mentally alert every moment—no day-dreaming here—and that is good for me."

In another letter, this one to his kid sister, he writes: "Life here is grand. It is all such wholesome work, and the people in this branch of the service are so intelligent. Having your life planned for you isn't, of course, much fun at first if you have been used to the 'creative world,' but we have every consideration possible. I like it all very much."

Gordon, our poet, who was always muttering lines from Hamlet about the house, surrounded himself with enormous textbooks on navigation, mathematics, and some subjects he had previously avoided. He then signed up for an eight weeks' summer course at the University, after which he applied for the same flight training his brother had.

I am grateful to say that this period has been one of growth for my sons and myself, instead of a surrendering of all the things they felt meant much to them; and I find they have lost nothing, but have gained much in facing fearlessly their new experiences.

Mrs. H. H. F.

Victory Book Campaign

A campaign to collect 10,000,000 books for soldiers, sailors, marines, and merchant seamen is now under way and goes on until March 5.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Do You Use 'Other' and 'Else' When You Should?

39th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT:

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. Is English more widely spoken than any language?		1. Is English more widely spoken than any *other* language?
2. Max is better informed than any one I know.		2. Max is better informed than any one *else* I know.

The correct sentences are at the right.

OTHER AND ELSE

A. Have you ever thought how the inclusion or the omission of the word *other* or the word *else* affects a comparison? Notice the difference in these two examples:

1. Is Brazil larger than any country in South America? (Incorrect. This question implies that Brazil is not located in South America.)

2. Is Brazil larger than any *other* country in South America? (Correct. This sentence shows that Brazil is located in South America.)

3. Elizabeth is more studious than any one in her family. (Incorrect. This sentence implies that Elizabeth is not part of her family.)

4. Elizabeth is more studious than any one *else* in her family. (Correct. Elizabeth is compared with every one *else* in her family.)

RULE: When comparing a person, place, or thing with the *remainder* of its class, include either the word *other* or *else* as the meaning of the sentence requires one of these words.

1. Red can be more vibrant than any color in the rainbow. (Incorrect. Why?)

2. Red can be more vibirant than any *other* color in the rainbow. (Correct. Why?)

Exercise 1

Write C for a correct sentence; N, for one not correct.

1. Professor Nye has larger classes than any professor.

2. This marble is more beautiful than any other marble in the museum.

3. Life on this island is distinct from all places.

4. This city is cooler than any city in the state.

5. My instructor speaks more distinctly than any one else here.

6. This fruit tree bears more fruit than any other tree.

7. This series is more enjoyable than any other Bill ever studied.

8. On that subject, Emerson writes better than any one.

9. This poem is more widely read than any other poem.

10. The tenor sings better than any one else in the quartet.

11. That purser seems to work harder than any one else on the ship.

12. The captain plays better football than any one else on the team.

BEST OF ALL

B. Another kind of comparison to watch is this:

1. Stanley is the best of *all* architects in the city. (Correct. Stanley is compared with all.)

2. Stanley is the best of *any* architect in the city. (Incorrect. Why?)

3. Here is a more concise way to state this sentence: Stanley is the best architect in the city. (Correct.)

Notice these examples:

1. This is the best of *any* drama I ever read. (Incorrect. Why?)

2. This is the best of *all* the dramas I ever read. (Correct. Why?)

3. This is the best drama I ever read. (More concise. Correct.)

RULE: When such (superlative) words as the *best* of, *highest* of, *greatest* of are used in comparisons, it is logical to say *best of all* (not *best of any*), *highest of all* (not *highest of any*), and similar forms.

Exercise 2

Write C for a correct sentence; N, for one not complete.

1. Jessie thinks that Milton wrote the best poems of anyone.

2. This is the most colorful of all my paintings.

3. Dick can run the fastest of anyone on the track.

4. Did Browning write the greatest poem of all his contemporaries?

5. Bob is the most congenial of all my acquaintances.

6. Philip is the best informed of any of my friends.

7. This is the best of all views of the ocean.

8. That is the best of any rug exhibited.

9. Of all nineteenth century painters, who ranks the best?

10. Of any nineteenth century painter, who ranks the best?

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—N; 2—C; 3—N; 4—N; 5—C; 6—C; 7—C; 8—N; 9—C; 10—C; 11—C; 12—C.
Exercise 2: 1—N; 2—C; 3—N; 4—C; 5—C; 6—N; 7—C; 8—N; 9—C; 10—N.

Lesson 40, next Tuesday, in the News Columns. Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

'More Important'

The War Production Board announced the resignation of Dr. Samuel S. Stratton from an important Government position. Dr. Stratton is becoming head of Middlebury College "because the training of youth for effective service becomes increasingly important."

Through the Editor's Window

Cramming It Too Full

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We humans, ambitious to achieve much, too often achieve less than we might, simply because we try to cram the thing at hand too full. Most of us err in this direction. Time and again, when I myself have erred, or when I find myself sharing willy-nilly in someone else's overcrowded fiasco (as, for example, speaking on someone's club program that is crammed to the eyebrows), I vow I will write again about it. We seem to need to remind ourselves at intervals—especially, perhaps, in these crowded wartime days.

Confess now: How many of you, like me, have tried to fill a day so full of things you intended to do, that in the end, no matter how much you got done, you felt you had fallen short? And we none of us, it seems, pack a suitcase except filled to overflowing, so that we must push and press and sit on it to get the poor thing snapped shut.

If we are teachers, we plan too much for the class hour, fill a school curriculum too full of courses, or give the children more home work than they can do thoroughly and well.

We writers are the same way. We try to pack an article so full of major points that it is overlong or dull for lack of contrast and relief; we plot out a speech so comprehensive that it cannot be delivered in the time allotted except as we rush over the high spots toward the end or upset the schedule by going over our time. And if we are making up a newspaper, a magazine, or even a school annual we cram into it so much "essential" material that we risk losing harmony, clarity, and balance.

* * *

I, for one, always plant too many seeds in any garden plot. It is the same tendency. Almost every organization chairman I have ever known plans the convention or club meeting too full of speeches, readings, and announcements. As a consequence if she has all the speakers perform, she has either to cut their time shorter than she had promised them, or to drag the program on and on, wearing the people out. Either way is unfair to somebody—certainly to the audience, and particularly to the last speaker.

Aside from the confusion and inharmony this often brings upon others (including my poor little garden seeds), it brings upon us, ourselves, a constant sense of rush and hurry—self-imposed. Furthermore, whether the thing packed too full is an article we have written, a club program we have directed, a classroom period in which we have taught, or merely a suitcase we have overstrained, we also bring upon ourselves a sense of frustration, of never quite achieving, indeed of almost failing in what we are trying so sincerely to accomplish.

* * *

Refusing to crowd doesn't mean lowering our standards or goals. A club or class meeting in which three speakers are allowed the time they were orginally told they could have, with the meeting rounded out and closed, yes—promptly—is much more orderly and beneficial to all. Instead of lowering one's standards, one is really raising them through planning to do less, actually doing it, and doing it better. Is it not the ancient excellence of quality over quantity; and are we not too often bemused into thinking quantity the superior? Quantity may be praiseworthy, and sometimes essential, but certainly is of slight use if the quality is too poor to make it worth achieving.

Self-restraint, a strength of mind to make selection—these earnestly cultivated by us will help us to cease cramming everything too full. And with them must go a firm conviction, often reaffirmed to ourselves, that it is better to achieve well, than to achieve a mere much.

Prepare Now

'Peace . . . is not the mere absence of war; it is the organization of a just society. We must begin now to prepare the minds and hearts of youth and adults for the problems of reconstruction."

John W. Studebaker,
U. S. Commissioner of Education.

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Thursday's sales	1,408,170
1943 volume to date	27,723,406
1942 volme to date	16,754,725

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	44.5	Prev day	44.5
Month ago	42.2	Year ago	36.7
'42-3 high	44.5	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	15	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
Adams-Millis ¼ag	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	3	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	14	4	4	4	— ⅛
Allegany Corp	29	1	1‡	1	
Alleg pf S30 ww	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Allegheny pf xw	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	3	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	13	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
Allen Indust (¾e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6a	7	150	149	150	+1
Allied Mills (1e)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.15g)	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾ag	10	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	4	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ½
Am Airlines (1½e)	2	56¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
Am Bank N (.10g)	9	11	10⅜	11	+ ¾
Am Bk N pf (3) †	80	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	3	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	20	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
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Am Can (3)	6	80	79¾	80	+ ½
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Am Car&Fdy (1g)	3	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
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Am Crystal S 2½e	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Distill	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Am & For Power	26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf 3/4k	6	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¾
Am&FP $7pf 7/8k	7	53	52	52	+ ⅞
Am & F P 2 pf	20	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ice	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Am International	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Invest III .15g	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Am News 1.80	†250	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
Am Pow & Lt	82	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Am P & L $5 pf	18	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .15g	54	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	15	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	†230	62	61½	62	+ ½
Am Seating (1e)	8	13½	13¼	13½	
Am Ship Bldg 3e	† 10	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	8	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	5	40	40	40	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs ½ag	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½ag	3	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
Am Stove (.30g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob (2e)	9	25	24⅞	24⅞	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	12	135	134½	135	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs	6	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose (⅔ag)	7	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Feb11
Am Zinc L & S	2	5	5	5	
Anaconda (21⅝e)	29	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
Anac W&C 1½e †	70	26¼	26¼	26¼	
A P W Paper	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Arch-Dan-M (⅓ag)	1	37	37	37	
Armour Illinois	12	4	4	4	
Armour III pr pf	2	53⅛	53	53	
Armstrong Ck ¼ag	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	3	7½	7½	7½	
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	50	102	102	102	+ ¼
Atch T&SF (1½ag)	16	46¼	46⅛	46¼	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	72⅝	73⅜	73½	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
Atl G&W Indies 3e	3	25	24½	25	+1
Atl G&W In pf 5e	6	53½	50¼	53½	+3½
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¾
Atls Powd (¾ag)	1	63½	63½	63½	+1
Atlas Tack (¼ag)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Aviation Cp (⅓e)	118	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco pf (5) †	10	108	108	108	
Bal & Ohio	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	7	7	7	
Bang&A pf 2½ak †	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Barker Bros (⅓e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	17	14¼	14	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	4	13	13	13	
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3⅓ae	11	36⅜	36⅜	36½	
Benef Ind L 1½e	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Best Foods (.60)	13	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel (1½ag)	3	59¼	58¾	59¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	114½	114½	114½	— ¾
Black & Deck 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Boeing Airp (1e)	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	2	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	16	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
Bower Roll B ⅓ag	1	31	31	31	+1
Brew Cp Am (2)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Bridgeport Brass 1	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	36	36	36	+ ⅝
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas(⅓ae)	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¾ag	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Bucyrus-Erie ⅓e	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	50	107	107	107	+ ½
Budd Mfg	14	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf †	90	84	83	84	+1
Budd Wheel (1e)	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Bullard Co (2½ae)	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
Burling Mills .35g	†3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
Burl M 2½pf 2½	6	57	56½	56½	
Burr Add M (.60)	19	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼ae †	40	28	27⅞	28	+1
Butler Bros (.15q) *	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	10	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ½
Byers pf 1.82k †	30	75	75	75	
Byron Jack (¼ag)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	3	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡	
Calumet&Hec (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	24	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
Caro C&O (5) †	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 2½ae	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20a	4	4	4	4	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	90½	90⅛	90½	+1
Caterpil Tract (2)	3	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
Celanese Corp (2)	2	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	
Celotex Corp (½)	11	10⅝	10½	10½	
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	10	86	86	86	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Cent Foundry .10e	54	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½ †	2	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¾
Cent RR NJ	1		5	5	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Certain-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †410		39	38¼	39	+1
Champ P&F pf 6 †	10	101	101	101	
Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	3	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Ches & O pf (4)	3	98	98	98	—1½
Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3¼	3½	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼ae	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Chi R I 7% pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Chickasha Cot O 1	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
Childs Co	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp (3½ae)	11	73⅞	73	73¾	+1
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	13	13	13	— ¼
Clark Equip (3)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅜
Clev Grap Br (2e)	2	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	42¾	42	42½	+ ½
Cluett Peab 2¼ae	3	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
Colgate-P-P ½ea	7	17¾	17½	17⅝	
Collins & Aik	8	20	19¾	29¾	— ¼
Collins&A pf(5) †	10	108	108	108	
Col & South	†280	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Col & Sou 1pf	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron ¼ag	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
Colum G & El	123	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	4	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (⅓e)	2	11	11	11	
Comi Credit (3)	1	29½	29⅛	29½	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	9	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
Comi Solvents .60e	60	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
Com'wlth & South	631	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4	4	4	
Congol-Nairn (1a)	7	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¾
Consol Aircraft	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	1	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	54	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Consol Oil (½)	23	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	2	42	41	42	+1
Container Corp ¼ag	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Cont. Baking ½ag	28	6¾	6½	6¾	
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	101	101	101	+ ½
Cont. Can (¼ag)	2	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Cont. Diam F .65e	3	8¾	8½	8¾	
Cont. Motors (.55e)	39	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cont. Oil Del (1)	26	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (2e)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
Corn Products 2.60	3	58½	58⅛	58⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	178	177½	177½	—1½
Coty Inc (¼ae)	17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 3/4g	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	5	11	10¾	11	+ ½
Crown C&S 2½ae	7	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	6	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ag	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Cudahy Pack	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	3	19	19	19	
Curtis Publishing	21	3¼	3	3⅛	
Curtis Pub pf †	20	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	15	25¾	23¾	25½	+1⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	79	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	7	24	24	24	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1¼ae	7	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
Davega Stores ½e	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Daviso Ch .60e	13	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ½
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	113	113	113	
Decca Records .60a	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	13	30⅞	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	*3	31	31	31	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Den & R G W pf	5	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
Diamond M 1⅓	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor (1e)	27	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	1	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Dome Min (h.40g)	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Douglas Airc (5e)	9	61½	60½	61½	+1
Dresser Mfg (1⅓e)	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
Dunhill Internat		6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
du Pont de N 4¼ae	3	146	145⅞	146	+ ½
Eastern Air Lines	5	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak (5) †	9	153	152	153	+ ½
East Kod pf (6) †	30	179	179	179	
Edis Bro Strs .80a	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2¼ae	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	12	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	102	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	12	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	5	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	4	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
El Paso N G .2.40	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
Endicott-John (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅝
Eng Pub Service	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	10	71	71	71	—1
Equit Office Bldg	18	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	16	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	5	43⅞	43⅜	43¾	
Evans Products	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	36	35	35½	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾ae	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
Fed Mining&Sm 4	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	10	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	1	86½	86½	86½	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	43⅜	43½	43½	— ¼
Firestone T&R ⅗ag	4	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	1	33	33	33	
Flinkote (¼ag)	4	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Florsh Shoe A (2)	3	22¼	22	22	
Follansbee Stl	4	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
Food Mach (1¾)	1	41½	41½	41½	
Foster Wheeler	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	50	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	20	20	20	
Gabriel Co .10g	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	88	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 3e †	1	21⅜	21	21	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	12	4½	4	4	
Gar W Ind pf (1½)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ae	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	9	8	8	8	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	41¼	41	41	
Gen Baking (1.5g)	21	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8) †	1	138½	136¾	138½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25	24⅞	25	— ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	43	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ¼
Gen Foods (.40g)	6	37	37	37	
Gen G&E A	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	2	90	90	90	+1
Gen Motors ⅓ag	35	47¾	47⅝	47¾	
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv .20e	23	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	7	25½	25	25½	+1½
Gen Prec Eq (1)	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	34	1¼	1	1¼	
Gen Ry Signal 1¼ae	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	4	⅞	‡‡	⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1
Gen Refract 1.20e	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (¾ag)	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	7	19	18¾	19	+ ½
Gen Time Inst (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	4	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	65½	65½	65½	
Gimbel Bros	4	6¼	6	6¼	
Gliddn Co (.30g)	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Gliddn cv pf 2¼	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Gobel (Adolf)	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	12	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1e	12	26¾	26⅜	26½	
Goodyear T&R ½ag	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	215	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Granby C Min .60	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	6	15¾	15½	15¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (2)	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	120	143	142¾	143	+ ¼
Green (H L) 2a	13	35½	35	35½	+1
Greyhound Corp (1)	8	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½ae	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
Hat Cp Am A ¼ae	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	7	2½	2	2	— ⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	40	97⅝	97½	97½	— ¼
Helme (GW) 1¾ag	2	58½	58½	58½	—1½
Hercles Motor (1)	1	14	14	14	
Hercules Pow 2½e	6	77	77	77	
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	17½	17¼	17½	— ½
Holland Furn (2)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Hollander (A) (1a)	1	9	9¼	9	+ ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	4	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B .80e	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	4	109	109	109	
Houston Oil	52	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
Howe Sound (3a)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Hudson & Man	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	4	23½	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
Hudson Mot	31	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Hupp Motor	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	11	8¾	8½	8½	
Ill Central pf	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Indian Refin	1	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Indpls Pr&Lt .30g	6	14⅝	14½	14½	
Indust Rayon (2a)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 1½ag	2	98½	97½	98½	— ½
Inspirat C Cop (1)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	24	23¾	24	— ¼
Interlake Iron ½e	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	154¾	154¾	154¾	+ ⅜
It Harvester (2a)	30	60½	59⅜	60½	+1½
Int Harv pf (7) †	300	165	165	165	
Int Hydro-Elec A	25	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	5	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	13	34	33⅞	34	+ ¾
Int Paper	18	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Int. Paper pf (5)	4	55¾	54¼	55¾	+ ¾
Int Shoe (1.80)	4	31	31	31	+ ⅝
Int Tel & Tel	152	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	22	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Interst D Strs ¼an	10	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Intertype Cp (¼ag)	2	12	12	12	
Island Cr Coal (2)	3	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
Jewel Tea (1.60)	2	28	28	28	
Johns-Manv (2¼ae)	8	77½	76	77	+1¼
Johns-Manv pf 7 †	20	129	129	129	+1½
Jones & L Stl (1g)	24	21¼	21⅛	21¾	+ ¼
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	60	59½	60	+1½
Kalam Stove (.60)	6

Profits Drop Reported By Many Firms

NEW YORK (AP)—Sun Oil Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated income of $8,671,000 for the calendar year 1942, equal to $2.91 a common share. This compares with $16,532,540 for 1941, or $6.21 a share.

Universal Pictures Co., Inc., reported consolidated net profit of $2,968,231 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1942, compared with $2,673,249 in the preceding year.

Consolidated net income of the concern's parent company, Universal Corporation, was $2,808,952 for the fiscal year after all charges, or $5.34 on each voting trust certificate outstanding, compared with $2,341,202, or $4.45 each on the same number of certificates, in the previous year.

Universal Pictures reported provision for various taxes aggregated $5,254,664 in the recent fiscal year, against $2,639,426 in the 12 months' period ended Nov. 1, 1941.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in a preliminary statement, reported earnings on common stock in 1942 were $5.07 a share, compared with $7.49 in 1941.

Sun Oil Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated income of $8,671,000 for the calendar year 1942, equal to $2.91 a common share. This compares with $16,532,540 for 1941, or $6.21 a share.

Cushman's Sons, Inc., reported net income of $494,663 or $10.09 a $8 cumulative preferred share in the 53 weeks ended Jan. 2, 1943, compared with net income of $276,099 or $4 a $8 cumulative preferred share in the 52 weeks ended Dec. 27, 1941.

R. Hoe & Co., printing press and equipment manufacturers, reported for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 net profit of $847,920 after charges and Federal taxes of $3,230,000. This compared with $873,549 after charges and taxes of $645,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Net after preferred dividends was equal to $8.45 a share on the $4 class "A" stock, against $8.72 a share in the preceding year.

G. C. Murphy & Co. reported for 1942 net profit of $2,924,509, equal to $5.33 a share on the common stock, compared with $3,660,529, or $7.20 a share, in 1941.

Dresser Manufacturing Company reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $1,728,517, equal to $5.16 a share on the capital stock. For 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1941, net profit was $1,010,615, equal to $3.01 a share. The fiscal year was changed in 1942.

A. M. Byers Company showed a net profit for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 of $1,257,495 or $22.29 a share on the $7 preferred stock on which dividends are in arrears, against $1,447,481 or $25.55 a preferred share in the preceding 12 months.

Coca-Cola International Corporation reported net income for the year ended Dec. 31 was $5,937,255, equal after class "A" stock dividends to $29.94 a common share, against $7,561,462 or $36.50 each on a slightly larger number of common shares in 1941.

Arlington Mills Company reported for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 net income of $919,583, equal to $9.43 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,369,711, or $14.08 a share, in the preceding fiscal year. The company's 1942 results were after taxes of $4,392,000, compared with $1,526,000 in 1941.

Lone Star Cement Co. reported for 1942 net profit of $3,432,235, equal to $3.62 a share on the capital stock, compared with $4,014,535, or $4.33 a share, in 1941.

United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., reported for six months ended Dec. 31 consolidated net profit of $2,379,000, equal to $4.04 a share on the common stock, against $2,122,000, or $3.53 a share, in the like months of 1941.

Savage Arms Corp. reported for 1942 net profit of $1,641,987, equal to $2.45 a share on the common stock, compared with $3,425,629, or $4.11 a share, in 1941.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $1,639,983, equal to $4.87 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,659,639, or $4.93 a share in 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1941. The company changed from a calendar to a fiscal year basis in 1941.

Loew's, Inc., disclosed net profits of $12,132,605 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1942, the equivalent of $7.02 a share on the common stock after deducting preferred dividends. In the preceding fiscal year the company earned net of $11,134,593 or $6.15 a share.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., reported consolidated net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31, the first half of the drug concern's fiscal year, was $2,172,099, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.20 a common share. The figures were before a postwar credit of $395,285. For the comparable six months of 1941 the company showed a consolidated net profit of $3,957,544 after $1,000,000 provision for contingencies.

Detroit Edison Co. and subsidiaries reported net income of $7,837,720 after charges, including provision of $11,550,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, or $1.23 a share on capital stock. This compared with net income of $12,443,156, or $1.96 a share in 1941, when Federal tax provision was $5,255,000.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., in a preliminary report today indicated consolidated net earnings of about $4,100,000, or $2.39 a share, in the fiscal year ended Jan. 2 (52 weeks), compared with $4,804,700, or $2.80 a share, in the fiscal year ended Jan. 3, 1942 (53 weeks). Earnings were after providing $4,350,000 for estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes (after deducting $210 000 for excess profits postwar credit), an increase of $550.000 over $3,800.000 provided for taxes in the previous year.

The General Tire & Rubber Company reported net profit of $1,382,963, or $2.37 a share, for the fiscal year ended last Nov. 30, against $1,218,569, or $2.05 a share, the previous 12 months. President William O'Neil told stockholders that expansion at General's main factory, acquisition of additional barrage balloon plants and leasing or purchasing of warehouse space had been necessary to keep pace with government orders.

Container Corporation of America shows in a preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, a consolidated net income of $2,421,749, after federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $3.07 a share, compared with $2,227,177, or $2.98 a share in 1[illegible]. [illegible] 40 to 50 per cent of Container [illegible] sales [illegible] production being used in connection with the war effort, sales in 1942 increased 6 per cent over those in 1941. Consolidated net sales for 1942 were $49,533,239, compared with $46,714,221 in the preceding year.

Christiana Securities Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The Christiana Securities Co., an investment holding concern controlled by the du Pont interests of Wilmington, reported for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $12,374,811, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $75.50 a share on the common stock. This compared with 1941 net income of $20,721,781, or $131.14 a common share. The company's principal assets include holdings of shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and General Motors Corp.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10

How Resolute Is Administration In Battling Inflation Pressure?

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people had better gird themselves for some severe tests in the comparatively near future. The supreme test of the citizen, that of loyalty to the democratic principle, has been met head on and satisfactorily, but others, not so crucial, though dangerous, loom. One such is the inflationary peril.

Though warned almost at every turn long before United States entered the war, officials and legislators did little to prevent history repeating itself in the matter of price increases. The cost of living began its practically uninterrupted ascent back in 1939. Where then were the students who could analyze what had taken place in previous crises and see some parallel or similarity in the present situation? Certainly not in Washington: at least, not in positions of authority.

Weakness of Piecemeal Action

Whatever was done belatedly to resist the push by numerous interests for higher prices certainly appeared tentative, even timid. Instead of grasping the nettle firmly, as World War I experience would suggest or urge, the approach has been by the piecemeal method hacking feebly away at a structure that grew ominously the while.

Bernard Baruch long ago had the right idea. At least, he proffered the nucleus of a program which only now, driven by the inexorable march of events, is to be given the compliment of near-imitation. The leaning tower of stabilization is to be propped up again by orders and directives which have every appearance of being firm.

Perhaps it is unreasonable to assume that political leaders could have effectuated a production, wage and price program before the public was ready for it. Yet it is only common sense that unless comparatively rigid restrictions are placed on all the factors entering into the cost of production, and that includes wages, prices are bound to rise, and to continue to rise so long as control is partial, half-hearted, discriminatory. It takes political courage to propose a commonsense plan that will step on a great many toes. And of political courage there seems only a modicum.

Unorganized Workers Suffer

Today wholesale prices have advanced 20 per cent since the outbreak of the war, but the housewife can point to a host of items which at retail have gone up 50 to 100 per cent. It's retail prices that hurt the millions of pocketbooks, an extremely large percentage of which has shown little or no increase in wages—the so-called white collar class. These have every right to feel that the labor unions, the farmers who are represented by bureaus and other pressure groups, the industrial organizations with lobbies, are the ones which can better themselves economically during the war at the expense of the great body of unorganized workers who form the bulk of the consumers.

It is this latter group which hails with unconcealed satisfaction the developments this week which indicate a renewed determination on the part of the Administration to fight inflation. The evidences are to be found in the refusal of the War Labor Board to grant a demand by meat packing unions for wage increases ranging from 10 to 20 cents an hour, the James F. Byrnes' announcement of mandatory 48-hour week, and the War and Navy Departments' statement on renegotiation to cut profits to one-half or one-third of peacetime levels. There is, too, the more dubious attempt by the OPA to have rail rate increases rescinded on the ground that they are inflationary.

Pressure Groups Unabashed

The foregoing resistance to inflationary pressure, while encouraging, is not proof that price rises are to be stopped in their tracks or that higher wage demands will be laid aside. The miners union is out to get a $2 a day wage boost, if John L. Lewis can put it over. The railroad brotherhoods, looking at the big expansion in rail earnings caused by abnormal war demand are preparing for a fight to get a 30 per cent wage increase. The farmers, through their representatives in Congress are determined to include farm labor costs in parity calculations, which if successful would boost food costs 10 to 15 per cent.

Even Mr. Byrnes' 48-hour-a-week decree, because it sanctions time and a half for all work over 40 hours, is something rather like a broken reed. It really represents an increase of about 8 per cent, considering the hourly wage of the week as a whole, for all persons now working 40 hours weekly affected by the order. This increase doesn't trouble industry, since the Government, which today is chief consumer, pays the bulk of the increase. It pays by taxes and borrowing, so it is clear that those who are not in the unions or who do not get time and a half, foot the bill.

Wages and Hours Law Factor

That there are inconsistencies in the governmental attempts to stop inflation is inevitable, especially as officials have to operate on an opportunist, makeshift platform hastily erected under fire from pressure groups. It can never be argued that the Wages and Hours Law is anti-inflationary and yet it is invoked or rather reaffirmed by Mr. Byrnes in his campaign against the vicious spiral of wages and prices chasing each other.

The order requiring every factory to go on a 48-hour basis for the duration either means overtime pay for all those not so operating now, provided they can stay in business, or it means the failure of a great many high-cost firms. The first alternative is inflationary and the latter certainly socially and economically undesirable. Despite this weakness in the manpower and anti-inflation decree, it held a militant note which can well mean a further stiffening of Administration backbone when confronting union and farm bloc demands.

The Wages and Hours Act, analyzed some months ago in this column as a measure fitting enough for a period of depression when there was need to spread the work and penalizing concerns that worked their men longer than 40 hours weekly, seems entirely out of place in a war economy where there is shortage of manpower and the need is vital to keep down prices.

Price Ceilings Threatened

Any course of action that adds to costs today, such as making 48 hours working time mandatory, helps to burst price ceilings by adding to purchasing power when goods supply is diminishing. However, abrogating the Wages and Hours Law, though perhaps the best anti-inflationary device at hand, is in all likelihood politically impossible.

The unorganized public has a duty at a time like this. It should set its face against general pay and wage increases. These cannot be granted without injustice to those who are in no position to demand higher remuneration under threat of force.

Everyone would like more money if it meant more purchasing power. But the civilian goods supply is daily shrinking and soon most goods will be rationed. More money then would only threaten price ceilings or be added to savings. More money would only increase the disparity between those who get no pay increase and those who do. It would violate the precept uttered early in the war by the Administration that the emergency should not be used to favor one class or occupational group at the expense of the others.

The nation should rally behind the Government as it throws down the gantlet in its fight against inflationary pressures. Further pay increases granted to offset rising living costs is merely the dog chasing its tail. They really get nowhere. It is full time to stop the vicious spiral, else, having helped win a war abroad, we may have lost the campaign for an equitable economy at home.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 36

Deductions for Bad Debts—Part 2

No deduction for bad debts arising out of services, including rents, is allowable unless the amounts due have been included in income, either in the year in which the deduction as a bad debt is sought to be made or for a previous year. Thus, uncollectible bills rendered by professional men, such as physicians, lawyers, dentists, etc., are not deductible as bad debts unless the amount of such bills rendered have been included in the income reported by the taxpayer. Where the taxpayer reports on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, it is obvious that the amount of the bad debt has not been returned as income, and would, therefore, not be deductible. The rule also applies to other debts arising out of services, such as commissions due to salesmen, salaries or wages due clerks, executives, and others for services, and rental due landlords on rental property, as well as to debts arising out of sales in the case of a business conducted on the cash receipts and disbursements basis.

A deduction for bad debt may arise where the taxpayer, as indorser or guarantor on an obligation, has been obliged to pay the debt of the principal. When the indorser or guarantor pays a debt, he is subrogated to the rights of the creditor against the principal debtor; and if his claim against the debtor is worthless and uncollectible, he is entitled to a deduction, not because of the payment itself, but because the payment gives rise to a claim which becomes a bad debt. If the indorser or guarantor reports on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, and meets his obligation by giving his personal note for the worthless note of the principal debtor, he may not claim the deduction until the year in which the note is paid. However, if he reports on the accrual basis, the deduction would be allowed in the year in which he gave his note in settlement of the obligation.

The provisions regarding deduction for bad debts do not apply to securities which have become worthless, as such losses are required to be treated as a loss from the sale or exchange of capital assets reportable in Schedule F and in Item 8 of the return Form 1040.

Where a debt is ascertained to be recoverable only in part, it is permissible to take a deduction for partial worthlessness not in excess of the amount which actually becomes worthless within the taxable year.

In the case of taxpayers engaged in business in which credit to customers is a factor, the reserve method of deducting bad debt may be employed under the provisions of the statute.

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C. I. O. Shop Ruled to Hold For Duration

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has laid down the dictum "that, as a general rule, a regularly-established union shop or closed shop shall remain regularly established for the duration of the war."

The decision, with employer members dissenting, was issued in the cast of the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation, Inglewood, Calif., and the C. I. O. National Association of Die Casting Workers.

An agreement providing for a union shop there, requiring all workers to be union members, expired last April 15. The company refused to renew that provision and the case came before the WLB.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member, said in the majority opinion that the board, by delaying settlement of the case, must share part of the responsibility for the fact that since April 15 new workers have become employed "without the knowledge or acceptance of the conditions of the union shop."

"The board, consequently," he said, "finds in conflict two of its basic policies in this case:

"First, that a worker shall not be compelled by the Government to join a union to get a job; and second, the herewith declared policy that a company cannot take advantage of the no-strike agreement to give up a union shop previously established by the agreement of the company and the union.

"It is the responsibility of the board to resolve this conflict in basic policies and yet make clear that, as a general rule, a regularly established union shop or closed shop shall remain regularly established for the duration of the war."

The board ordered the union shop and check-off restored as of April 15 with the proviso that employees hired between that time and the date of the order shall be subject only to the board's standard maintenance of membership provision—that is, if they are not union members they need not join and if they already have joined they have 15 days to withdraw if they wish; but otherwise they must pay their union dues and remain in good standing. However, future employees must observe the usual union shop conditions and join the union.

This exemption of the so-called "interim employees" from the union shop provisions will not be allowed in any future cases.

Dr. Graham said the case does not present the clear situation of a union on an open shop basis struggling for the union shop. The board's standard answer in such a case, he said, would be maintenance of membership, by which the board seeks to stabilize conditions for the duration of the war.

"For unions in open shop industries," he said, "to fight out to the bitter end the battle for the union shop would be most unstabilizing and devastating for war production. Likewise, to push union shops back into open shops would unstabilize, for war production, the unions of the millions of American workers who have pledged themselves not to strike but to leave to peaceful arbitrament the security of the unions which they have won after long and arduous struggles."

Wholesale Prices Reach New Wartime High During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sharp advances in primary market prices for fruits and vegetables and further increases in grain prices raised the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 series for the week ended Feb. 6 to a new wartime high, the Department of Labor reported. At 102.0 per cent of the 1926 average the index reached the highest level in 17 years. Since the first of the year the index has risen 0.6 per cent and it is 6.6 per cent higher than at this time last year.

A further gain of 0.4 per cent was recorded in the market prices for farm products during the week, while the foods group index was up 0.1 per cent.

Prices for most industrial commodities continued steady.

(1926=100)	Feb. 6 1943	Jan. 30 1943	P.C. Changes Jan. 30 1943	Feb. 6 '43 from Feb. 7 1942
Commodity grps				
All commod'ties	*102.0	*101.8	+0.2	+ 6.6
Farm products	118.2	117.7	+0.4	+18.1
Foods	105.1	105.0	+0.1	+12.2
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 2.2
Textile products	96.8	96.8		+ 3.5
Fuel & light mtls	80.4	80.1	+0.4	+ 2.6
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.3
Bldg materials	110.1	110.10		+ 0.6
Chem & allied	99.5	99.5		+3.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 1.2
Misc commod	90.5	90.5		+ 2.6
Raw materials	108.6	108.3	+0.3	+13.2
Semimnfd atcls	92.5	92.5		+ 0.7
Manufact prods	*100.4	*100.3	+0.1	+ 4.3
Com other than farm products	*98.5	*98.4	+0.1	+4.0
Com other than farm and foods	*96.4	*96.3	+0.1	+2.0

*Preliminary

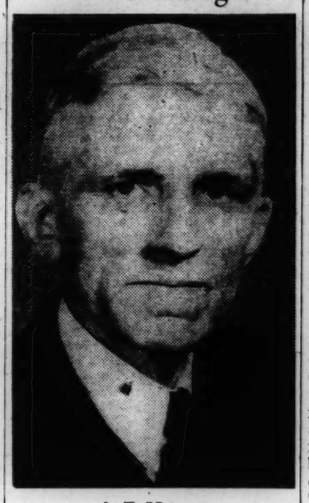
N. Y. C. Housing Authority Plans to Redeem Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York City Housing Authority announced it was calling for redemption outstanding bonds which covered the cost of six low-rent public housing projects.

A new issue of $37,580,000 series A refunding bonds sold last Jan. 11 and $6,543,000 of series B bonds sold to the Federal Public Housing Authority replaced the bonds being called.

Edmond B. Butler, chairman, said the authority was able to revise the debt structure on the housing projects on an extremely favorable basis by the sale and added "this operation has enabled the authority to effect a saving in interest cost of approximately $15,375,000."

Works Manager



A. F. Murray

Appointed as works manager of the Electrolux Corp. plant at Old Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Murray is in complete charge of operations in the former vacuum cleaner plant, which is now devoted entirely to the manufacture of essential war materials. Mr. Murray was previously connected with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Du Pont Sales At Peak; Net Off Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net income of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, was the smallest since 1938, despite the largest sales volume in history, according to the annual report to stockholders by W. S. Carpenter, Jr., President. Higher labor rates and other costs, higher tax rates and lower returns on investments were cited as the factors in the decline in earnings.

Sales and other operating revenues totaled $523,463,385, or approximately 4 per cent greater than in 1941, while consolidated net income, including dividends of $20,000,000 from holdings of General Motors stock, was $63,941,275. This was equivalent to $5.07 per share of common stock and compared with $90,401,470, or $7.49 in 1941.

The report revealed that $5,000,000 was set aside for postwar and other contingencies, against $10,000,000 in 1940 and a like amount in 1941. Provision was made for payment to the government of $21,900,000 as a result of renegotiation of war contracts, in accordance with provision of the Federal statutes. There was a credit to income of $5,300,000, representing revision of provision for taxes on income in prior years in excess of requirements.

All Army and Navy ordnance projects assigned to it are on or ahead of contract schedules the report indicated. Overall savings to the government have been in excess of $260,000,000.

Referring to synthetic rubber, the report recalls that du Pont began the commercial manufacture of neoprene in 1932. By May of 1941 it was producing 6,000 tons annually, and was making provision to more than treble its output.

Postwar prospects are said to be "most encouraging for resuming quickly the company's peacetime business."

"In no instance has conversion for war required closing or radical alteration of plants," says the report. "The uses to which the company's products are put have changed, rather than the products themselves. For example, nylon yarn formerly devoted almost entirely to hosiery, is now devoted entirely to parachutes and related military uses, yet the yarn is produced in the same plants from the same materials.

"Many similar diversions of established products have occurred. In practically all cases, it is expected that the former use will revive and possibly be augmented upon the return of peace.

"Moreover, new uses are developing under the pressures of war; so-called substitute materials are often proving superior to those they replaced; new products and improved processes are being created by intensified research. The majority of these advances have peace-time value."

Boston Edison Co. Net Is $2.30 Share

By the Associated Press

The Boston Edison Company reported an income balance of $5,688,106, equivalent to $2.30 a share, for the year ended last Dec. 31, as compared with $6,006,126 or $2.43 a share for the preceding 12-month period.

The company statement added that during 1942, radio station WEEI was sold to the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., "and as a result of this transaction there was a net capital gain after tax of $430,803, which amounts to 17 cents per share."

"The year-round application of eastern war time," the statement added, "has resulted in distortions in our load curve and in our peaks. Some of the load lost in the evening is regained in the morning and their is a noticeable reduction in the peak loads."

Cream of Wheat Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Cream of Wheat Corp. reported net profit of $924,466 in 1942, or $1.54 a share on capital stok, against $1,058,931, or $1.76 a share, in 1941. Federal income and excess profits taxes were estimated at $1,106,513 in 1942 compared with 588,731 in the preceding year.

Babson Sees More Activity In Real Estate

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Everyone is asking what will happen to business, employment, agriculture, the railroads and other affairs after World War II. Even an interest is developing in the long-forgotten stock market. I have my opinions about all these things; but of necessity they must be subject to change in the light of new conditions. Hence, we will not now discuss them.

Of one thing I am certain—that is, we are headed for a much more active real estate market. I will not now forecast a real estate boom—but such may occur. Moreover, I haven't any land to sell! The only bit of land that I own personally is that upon which my Wellesley, Massachusetts, home is located.

Statistics, however, show that a real estate boom comes once every generation. Biologists figure a generation at 21 years or more. Thus, the children of every generation must have a fling at real estate themselves. They refuse to listen to their parents' advice. This may even apply to Florida, which had a boom in 1924-1926. This means that those who are now 30 years of age were only 12 when the Florida boom was on—that is, they don't remember it. They are the ones to start another land boom.

Cannot Destroy Money

There is some real logic for a land boom after World War II. I have in mind the tremendous and unlimited supply of bank deposits, cashable Government bonds and pocketbook currency which will be floating about this country. The Government spends $250,000 for a bomber which is destroyed, or $2,500,000 for a ship which is sunk; but the money is neither destroyed nor sunk. It remains in banks, bonds, or stockings, although its purchasing power may be destroyed.

Some day this money will be spent for something. It will continue to circulate for a long time. During the process, much of it will go into real estate. Buying bonds and paying taxes will postpone inflation; but not prevent it. The money which we pay into the Government for bonds or taxes is immediately paid out to farmers, wage workers and others. Sooner or later they are going to buy something with it before its purchasing power declines.

Homes Good Investments

Readers should remember that inflation does not necessarily mean that everything will go up in price. Owing to the great supply of rubber, aluminum, copper and other raw materials which will be available after the war, it is very possible these will decline in price. With 10,000,000 soldiers returning, there surely will be no wage advances. Owing to the falling off of Government business, there will be very sharp competition among manufacturers for domestic business. This may result in price cutting.

Hence, what will these incomprehensible billions of dollars go into? What will go up in price due to increased buying? In what will people speculate to satisfy their unquenchable instincts? In what will the thrifty invest when they get tired of holding depreciating currency. My answer is, "Either land or stocks." Certainly, a small, well-located modern home with enough land for a garden is a good investment.

How Booms Are Caused

Of course, much of this money will go into automobiles, refrigerators, television radios and furniture of all kinds. Houses will be repaired and repainted. New clothes will be bought and a thousand other channels of trade will come to life for awhile. All of these things are, however, mere chicken feed to what can be spent for land and stocks when a boom is on. Also remember that even then the money is not destroyed! The chap you buy the land or stocks from has your money and will use it to buy some more land or stocks.

A depression is caused by everyone wanting to sell. A boom is caused by everyone wanting to buy. Booms collapse when too many people who have borrowed money are called upon to pay their loans. This, they cannot do without selling more property. The result is a general decline in values which means more loans are called, and so things go from bad to worse. Finally, prices get so low that they look ridiculous and buyers come into the market and the depression is over.

Times Are Different

Of course, some day we shall have another depression and it will be a sad one—probably worse than the last. In the meantime, however, there is sure to be a boom in real estate and—if the SEC does not kill it—also a boom in stocks. Why am I saying there is time before then for a real estate boom? Here is my answer. Today the United States Government is almost the only borrower from the banks and from the people. The people now don't owe the banks as they did in 1929. The banks can't call Uncle Sam's loans. Think it over!

P. S. Please don't write me for personal advice on real estate. Every piece is different; all localities differ; and it would be wrong for me to advise as to the purchase or sale of any property without seeing it with my own eyes.

U. S. Employees Buy War Bonds

WASHINGTON — Civilian employees of the Federal Government invested $125,495,691 in War Savings Bonds through pay roll deductions, from July to Dec. 31, 1942, according to a report just issued by the Interdepartment Committee for the Pay Roll Savings Plan.

REAL ESTATE
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BOSTON, BEACON ST., NEAR MASS. AVE.—2 ROOMS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. COM. 8722.

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N. Y. C., 54 Morningside Drive (Apt. 63)—Pleasant front room, overlooking park; privileges; $6.50 weekly. Tel. MOnument 2-7494.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room for gentleman; quiet home; semi-private bath; excellent transportation; near Wardman Park. CO. 0869.

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Sun Life of Canada Assets in 1942 Pass $1,000,000,000 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Sun Life of Canada assets passed the $1,000,000,000 mark in 1942 and now stand at $1,046,962,000. The volume of new business in the same period was increased over the previous year, and amounted to over $200,000,000. These figures were released by Arthur B. Wood, president and managing director who, in his address to policyholders, further stated that the company had increased its Government bond holdings by $73,000,000, bringing the total investments in bonds of the United Nations to $290,000,000.

The total assurance in force of the Sun Life of Canada now amounts to $3,044,000,000. Payments to policyholders during the year represented an average daily disbursement of over $250,000 each working day, or over $77,500,000, bringing the total benefits distributed since organization to well over $1,500,000,000.

In closing, Mr. Wood emphasized how life insurance curbs the dangers of inflation, thereby assisting the Government in the necessary task of limiting non-essential buying.

Among other important items appearing in the Sun Life 72nd annual report are: Premium Income $106,700,000; Investment Income $36,500,000; Total Receipts from all Sources $168,800,000; Dividends Paid to Policyholders $10,600,000; Paid in Taxes during the year $2,500,000; Surplus and Contingency Reserves $34,600,000. Government and other bonds now make up 62 per cent of the total assets of the Company.

The broad diversification of the assets which now stand at over $1,000,000,000 is disclosed by the following classification showing the percentage of total assets under each heading. Government bonds 31.6 per cent, municipal bonds 4.7 per cent, industrial bonds 4.5 per cent, railroad bonds 2.7 per cent, public utility bonds 18.4 per cent, preferred and guaranteed stocks 1.4 per cent, common stocks of industrial and financial corporations 9.6 per cent, common stocks of public utilities 8.6 per cent, mortages 4.8 per cent, real estate 2 per cent, policy loan 7.3 per cent, cash 1.4 per cent, other assets 3 per cent.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Trans., perm., for rest or study; old people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Ho. 3-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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METHODS ENG SUPT ASST: Tool exp	$3000
METHODS SPECIALISTS: Several	to $7500
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ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS: All kinds	to $6000
DESIGNERS: Elec, tool, etc.	to $5200
PROD. CONTROL SUPT	to $10,000
JOB ANALYSTS: Mfg or tech	to $5200
INDUS RELATIONS RESEARCH MAN	$5000
ASST TRAIN DIRECTORS: Mfg exp	to $3500
PLANT ENGINEERS: M E and exp	to $10,000
CHIEF INSPECTOR: Thor radio exp	to $5500
CHIEF RADIO ENG: E E thor exp	to $12,000
FUSION WELDING ENG: Exp	Arr
HYDRAULIC DESIGN ENG: Exp	Arr
DRAFTSMEN: Mech, elec, hydraulic	Arr
VIBRATION & FLUTTLER RES ENG	Arr
STRUCTURAL RESEARCH ENG: Mfg exp	Arr
INDUS & TIME STUDY ENGRS: Exp	Arr
PROCESS ENGINEERS: Exp West	$3600
METALLURGIST: Bras, low carbon steel	Arr
SALES ENGRS: Chem, elec, etc, exp	Arr
LUBRICATION SERVICE ENG	$3000
MACH RUBBER SALESMAN	Arr
CHEMICAL SALESMAN: Textile trade	Arr
TIRE SALESMAN: Dealer trade	Sal plus
ACCOUNTANTS & BOOKKEEPER	Arr
CLERKS & TYPISTS: Several	$25-$30
RATE CLERK & DISPATCHER: Transp exp	Arr
SECRETARY-STENOS: Several	Arr
STOCK RECORD CLERK: Inv exp	$30-$35
$WBD OPER: Pt time, Fri-Sunday	$12
LAYOUT ARTIST: Thoro exp	$50
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OFFICE BOYS: Good openings	$18-$20

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MAN not subject to draft with some parts experience; position near Boston. Write stating qualifications and references. Box H-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HANDYMAN-FARMER—State experience and salary. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

MAN to work on Dairy Farm; Christian Scientist preferred. Reply to HAROLD C. COVELL, Jr., West Kingston, R. I.

MATURE man, teaching exp., as counsellor for children's camp, summer 1943; also couple, Fenimore Riding Camps, Cooperstown, N. Y.

WANTED—Two teachers, men, married or single, private school, vicinity Washington, N. Y.; Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, General Science; salaries equivalent $2500. Box L-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEE

Watch New Men Tonight In Hub's Lone Big Meet

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time, before a nuisance by the name of Hitler threw the world into an uproar, that Boston could see the track and field stars of the nation in three invitation meets. The Veterans of Foreign Wars inaugurated the garden's indoor campaign with their show in late January, the Prout meet came along a couple of weeks later, and the B. A. A. carnival brought the season to a climax about the middle of February.

But with athletics in all form tapering off rapidly, the Hub is now down to a single meet—the annual B. A. A. fixture, which is being run off this evening at the North Station arena. And despite the handicaps of wartime, such as the drain on manpower and the difficulties of transportation, this Unicorn card is packed with color and potential record breakers.

New Stars

The big names always attract the customers to the Garden—talented veterans such as Greg Rice, Barney Ewell, Ed Dugger, Mel Walker, Gene Venzke, Charley Beetham and the rest. But often it is the youngsters—more or less unknowns fighting for recognition—who lift the fans out of their seats with sparkling upsets, to mark the beginning of fresh careers and the recline of old ones. And this time, perhaps more than ever, the newcomers will bear watching.

For instance, there is the always popular Hunter mile. Earl Mitchell won the Wanamaker mile at the Millrose Games last week, after a great last-lap battle with Gil Dodds, the local favorite. These two figure to be the fair-haired boys as the gun barks. But who is willing to say that Frankie Dixon, the N. Y. U. flash, or Don Burnham, the Dartmouth comer, can be counted out at the start? Or, for that matter, who can forget young Roy Schwarzkopf, the kid who holds the all-time record for the mile at Yale?

Frank Dixon

The deeds of young Dixon have been told in detail in this column before. Most of the track crowd in this vicinity is aware that he is Emil Von Elling's newest and—according to the N. Y. U. coach—his most brilliant pupil, and that he is a cinch to be the greatest Negro distance runner of all time. Long on raw ability, if short on invitation-race experience, Frankie can be expected at any moment to step off a mile in something like 4:07.

Burnham, from Lebanon, N. H., ran a shade under 4:12 as a sophomore at Dartmouth and is getting better with each tour of the track. Brought along slowly by Harry Hillman, the Big Green mentor, Don has now grown to the invitation mile and cannot be ignored by Mitchell, Dodds or anyone else. As a matter of fact, even Dodds should be listed among the up-and-coming stars, although he already has attained a top-flight rating—a mark he reached in the amazingly-short space of a single indoor campaign—1941-42.

Hughie Short

Another budding star is Hughie Short of Georgetown University. It is well known by now that this boy equalled the world indoor 600-yard record at the Millrose meet last Saturday, doing 1:10.8 in Madison Square Garden. Like Dodds, Hughie looks as though he will reach the ranks of the great in a hurry. He meets Beetham, Jim Herbert, and Russ Owen, the Big Ten quarter-mile champ from Ohio State, in the Hollis 600.

A starter in the Lapham 1,000 will be Freddy Sickinger, Manhattan sophomore, who was clocked at 1:53.7 for the half mile and is flying over the middle distances this winter. He is the present Metropolitan A. A. U. 880-yard titleholder and probably is the favorite of the critics to win the Lapham race. He is another boy with his best races in front of him.

Although he is no stranger here, Dick Morcom of the University of New Hampshire deserves the rating of a star on the upgrade. If he would concentrate on either the pole vault or high jump, instead of competing in both, there is no telling how high he would soar. However, despite the double duty, he does very well for a young fellow.

Army Rule Fails To Dim Hopes Of College Leaders

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Despite the Army's ruling against student-soldier participation in intercollegiate sports, college officials today expressed a grim determination to carry on.

Col. Herman Beukema, director of the Army's specialized training corp in Washington, explained that the soldier-athletes wouldn't have time for such extra-curricula activities and added "we are not sending the men there (to the colleges) to participate in big time athletic programs."

His decision was the more stunning because previously the college authorities had hinted that soldiers sent to 271 campuses would be declared eligible to compete on the terms of those schools.

Maj. John L. Griffith, Big Ten commissioner, said in Chicago after studying the order that "I'm sure that we will always be able to find 11 boys in every school who want to play football. College football may be hurt, but it won't be killed."

Virtually the same sentiments were expressed in the East by Lou Little of Columbia, Frank Thomas of Alabama and approved by spokesmen from the Far West and Southwest.

"Of course," continued Little, "we will have football. Calisthenics develops the boy, but competitive sport develops the man."

Thomas, whose Alabama elevens make almost annual pilgrimages to New Year's Day bowl games, replied, "Army-Navy programs have not figured at all in our plans for athletics next fall."

In addition, H. Jamison Swarts of the Pennsylvania Relays, announced that this spring's "two-day track carnival at Franklin Field will go on regardless."

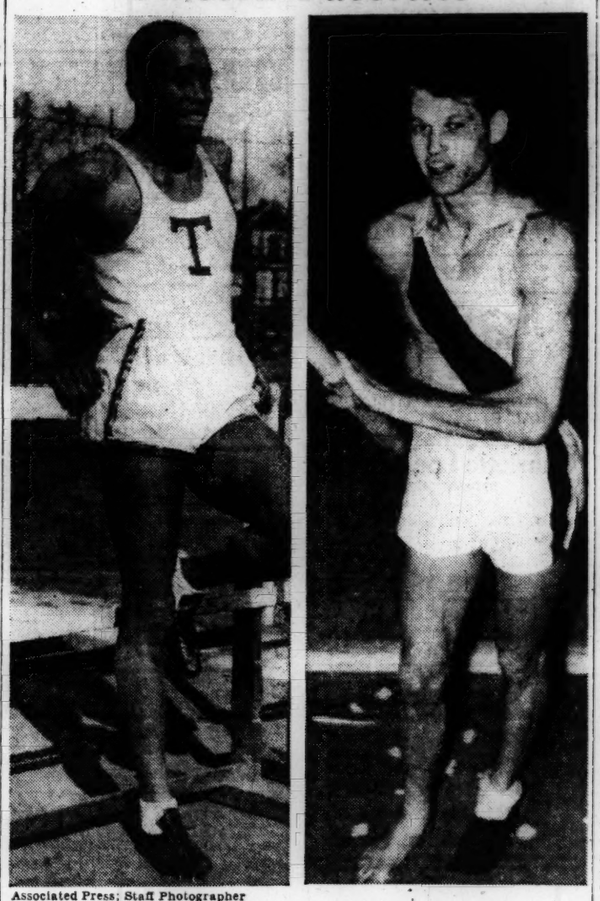
Clark Advocates Strictly Amateur College Athletics

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—The return of all college athletics to a "strictly amateur basis" after the war by establishment of a uniform commissioner system was advocated by Lieut. Cmdr. George "Potsy" Clark, former professional football coach and scout.

"The opportunity will be afforded in that our nation's sports program through the Army and Navy has been built to such a high standard that it will be up to the universities and colleges to maintain it," explained Clark. He now heads the athletic department of the U. S. Naval air training center here.

At the outset, Clark said, the commissioner should draft regulations that would carefully protect the amateur standing of each athlete, and then it would be his job to see that these rules are enforced. Some conferences already have instituted a commissioner system.

Unicorn Favorites



Associated Press; Staff Photographer

Eddie Dugger (left) and Dick Morcom

These two popular local boys, Dugger formerly of Tufts College and Morcom still at the University of New Hampshire, figure to play starring roles in tonight's annual B. A. A. track and field meet at the Boston Garden.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

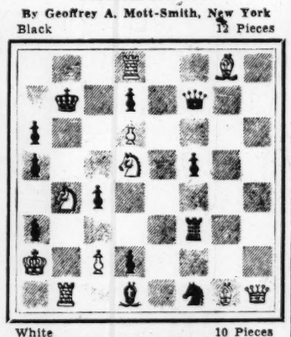
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

February 13, 1943

Problem No. 2527

By Geoffrey A. Mott-Smith, New York

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

3R2B1/1k1p1q2/p2P4/p2Kt1p2/1Ktp5/-p4r2/K1Pp4/1R1b1ktBQ

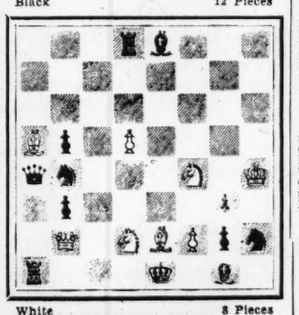
White to play and mate in two

(Contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney, and dedicated to F. Gamage.)

Problem No. 2528

By G. F. Anderson

Black 12 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

3rb3/8/8/Bp1P4/qkt3Kt1K/1p4p1/-1Q1KtBPpkt/r3k1b1

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, 26th Tourney, British Chess Federation, 1937.)

Solutions to Problems

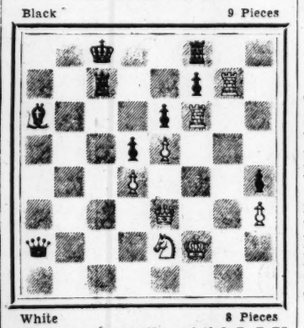
No. 2525. B-B6

No. 2526. 1. R-B7 RxR
2. BxKt
1. ... QxRch
2. R-B4ch

End-Game No. 651. White wins: 1 KtxKt, QxRch; 2 K-B2, QxR; 3 BxP, Kt-B3; 4 B-Kt5, R-Q2; 5 BxKt, PxB; 6 Q-K2ch. Resigns.

End-Game No. 652

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

Black threatens BxKt, and if QxB, R-B7. White's best defense is really a trap. What is it?

(Won by E. Chatard, Paris, 1906.)

Chase Wins League Team Play

The Commercial Chess League, in New York, has just wound up its annual team championship. This year, the Chase National Bank won with a match score of 6-1. The game total of 18½-9½ was equaled by the New York Times, who, however, has a match score of 5-2. The Lummus team, coached by S. Reshevsky, won second place, by virtue of a last-round defeat of Consolidated Edison. The remaining teams, in order of their rank, were New York Telephone Company, Central Hanover Bank, Consolidated Edison Company, Rockefeller Center, and American Telephone Co.

Koltanowski Exhibition

George Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold champion, now a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., entertained the Bronxville (New York) Chess Club with an exhibition of his phenomenal blindfold skill on Jan. 30. Playing eight local experts, all of whom had the board before them, he defeated six, drew with Rosser Reeves and lost to Alfred Pierce, Jr., formerly of Boston.

A feature of Koltanowski's exhibition is his Knight's Tour. Before the match, names are given each square of a large board displayed before the audience. After a few minutes' study, Koltanowski turns his back to the board and moves a Knight all over the board, touching every square, and giving its name!

A King's Gambit!

Alekhine and Keres met in the Salzburg Tournament played last year. In their first game, the young Esthonian succumbed to a Ruy Lopez. In their second, Keres needed to win to overtake the world's champion. His King's Gambit was bold, but Alekhine never faltered, and Keres never really had more than an outside chance.

King's Gambit

Keres White	Alekhine Black	Keres White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	27 QxKt	BxB
2 P-KB4	PxP	28 RxP	B-B4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	29 QxP	P-Kt3
4 P-K5	Kt-R4	30 Q-R3	P-B4
5 Q-K2	B-K2	31 Q-Kt3	B-K5
6 P-Q4	Castles	32 R-Q	Q-B4
7 P-Kt4	PxPep	33 Kt-B3	P-B5
8 Kt-B3	P-Q4	34 Q-R4	QxP
9 B-Q2	Kt-QB3	35 R-K3	BxPch
10 Castles	B-KKt5	36 QxB	QxR
11 B-Kt3	P-B3	37 KtxP	Q-B4
12 P-KR3	B-K3	38 Q-B3	R-B4
13 Kt-KKt5	PxKt	39 P-R3	R-B4
14 QxKt	P-KKt3	40 Kt-B6ch	RxKt
15 Q-K2	P-Kt5	41 QxR	Q-B4ch
16 PxP	B-Kt4	42 QxQ	PxQ
17 K-Kt	BxB	43 K-B2	K-R2
18 QxB	BxP	44 K-B3	R-Kt5
19 Q-R6	R-B2	45 R-Q7ch	K-Kt3
20 B-Kt2	Kt-K2	46 R-Q6ch	K-Kt4
21 QR-KB	R-Kt2	47 RxP	P-R5
22 Q-B4	B-K3	48 R-Kt8	P-R6
23 Kt-K2	Kt-B4	49 R-Kt8ch	K-B5
24 B-R3	Q-Q2	50 R-KR8	K-K16
25 QR-Kt	R-KB	51 R-R5	P-R7
26 Q-Q2	KtxP	Resigns	

Marshall Championship Game

Here is how A. E. Santasiere won a valuable point in the Marshall Chess Club championship, in which he is one of the leaders. As usual, he adopts somewhat unusual opening tactics. When the position opened up, he has the advantage of a Kt against a B. This, coupled with a favorable P position, was just enough.

English Opening

Barnhart White	Santasiere Black	Barnhart White	Santasiere Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	22 BxB	QxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	23 Q-Q3	P-QKt4
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	24 R-Kt2	K-B2
4 P-Q4	P-K3	25 P-R4	P-QR3
5 B-B4	B-Kt5	26 PxP	PxP
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	27 R-Q2(a)	RxRch
7 PxB	Castles	28 BxR	Kt-B3
8 P-K3	Kt-K5	29 R-K2	K-B2
9 Q-B2	P-KB4	30 Q-B2	R-QR
10 B-Q3	P-Q3	31 Q-Kt2	R-R3
11 CastlesKR		32 R-QB2	Q-B5
	QKt-Q2	33 R-K3	R-QB3
12 Kt-Q2	KtxKt	34 R-K1	Q-R5
13 QxKt	P-K4	35 R-Q3	R-R3
14 B-Kt3	Q-K2	36 R-K3	P-B3
15 P-B4	P-Kt3	37 R-K2	P-R4
16 QR-Q	QR-Kt	38 P-Kt3	Q-R6
17 KR-K	Q-Kt2	39 QxQ	RxQ
18 B-Kt	PxBP	40 R-QB2	K-K3
19 KPxP	P-Q4	41 K-B	K-Q4
20 PxP	BxP	42 K-K2	K-B5
21 B-R2	Q-B2	Resigns	

(a) This makes it easy for the Black Kt to get to K5, but sooner or later, it could be effectively posted.

Royals Get Pilot

BROOKLYN (AP) — Fresco Thompson, former major league infielder, was named manager of the Montreal Royals in the International League by General Manager John McDonald.

Thompson succeeds Clyde Sukeforth, former big league catcher, who was dropped when Branch Rickey took over his duties as President and General Manager of the Brooklyn National League Club. Montreal is a Dodger farm.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	13	6	50	159	139
Detroit	17	9	10	44	121	88
Toronto	17	15	5	39	161	118
Chicago	13	12	11	37	123	122
Montreal	13	16	8	34	128	149
New York	7	24	6	20	111	187

Max Kaminsky Out

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Max Kaminsky, center for the Buffalo American League Hockey Club, will be lost to the team for four or six weeks because of an injury in game with Pittsburgh, Manager Eddie Shore said.

Spring Cleaning at Golf Clubs Encouraging Note

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Under ordinary circumstances, the northern golfers would be beginning now to feel the itch of spring and a return to the links, always hopeful of bare fairways by the middle of March and occasional opportunities, at least, of getting in a round before the real start of the season, along toward the end of April. They always indulge in the hope of an early spring, regardless of the fact that for many years the official coldest day in Boston was eight below zero on a March day, and that one of the worst snow storms on record in this section came in March of 1888. The Bureau records also contain accounts of a terrific snowstorm in April, many years back. Those, however, are the exceptions.

This year the exception is of another order. It is not a case of whether there will be an early spring, but whether there will be any golf; whether the clubs can function; whether they can get the gasoline for the power mowers; whether they can get the workers to man these machines; whether they can retain the services of their greenkeepers, who may be inducted into the service or into war jobs; whether they can staff their restaurants and locker rooms; whether their members, deprived of the use of their cars for pleasure purposes, will turn out in sufficient numbers to justify club activities, especially in the face of loss of revenues from many gone into the service and other resignations already submitted, or in prospect. There is a general atmosphere of uncertainty, not to say gloom. Developments of the next two months will show how much of this is justified.

Rising Costs

Rising costs go along with the other problems, labor being a big item. One club which recently had its annual meeting had a financial statement which showed a restaurant deficit out of all proportion to recent years, because the executives were loth to increase their food prices commensurate with wages advancing from $40 to $50 a month in the old days to $25 and $30 a week under wartime conditions.

Regardless of all these factors and all the uncertainties, club managers are going along on the seasonal routine of getting things shipshape for the season's opening, hoping for the best. Lockers are being scrubbed or painted, furniture renovated and a dozen and one details attended to which help to make the clubhouse and locker room attractive, even though the members may not even notice, or take it all for granted.

The skeletonized greenkeeper staffs also have been busy getting their mowers and other machinery shipshape and, if they have been foresighted, they already have in stock the fertilizers which they need for the course, something they might find rather difficult to procure if they have put off their purchasing until now.

Nature, thus far, has been kind to the courses. Snow, "the poor man's fertilizer," came plentifully and has been melting gradually, seeping into the ground instead of running off in streams under the influence of warm rains. A lot of the near-surface frost has been taken out of the ground in this way, while at the same time the fairways have been protected from more frost and cold winds that result in winter kill. What a difference the snow makes, as regards frost, can be measured by the experience at one club, where workmen, engaged in digging a foundation, encountered no frost under a heavy snowbank, and heavy frost two feet or more deep in an adjoining patch swept clean of snow by one of those freaks of wind currents.

Cheerful Note

Now for a little more cheerful note in the general outlook. The Miami (Florida) Country Club President, Ralph Y. Pool, has lately thrown away the bottle of red ink on his club exchequer desk and replaced it with black. Four years ago the club embarked on a $50,000 improvement program, including the remodeling and renovating of the clubhouse, enlarging of the locker room, and remodeling of part of the course. It lost 100 members, resigned to enter the armed services or for other cause, and had to curtail all along the line.

By these retrenchments it began an unhill financial struggle and succeeded in cutting down its obligations 75 per cent before gasoline rationing set in, for what portended a dire setback. Instead, its fortunes began to improve. Folks wanted recreation. The course was unusually accessible by bus. Sportsmen who delighted in fishing or running around in their motorboats were shut off by gasoline rationing and turned to golf. The debt was wiped out, helped along by the elimination of all "frills" in the clubhouse.

Maybe the yachtsmen of these parts will be turning to golf this coming season. People who have been running around here, there, and everywhere in their cars will be stay-at-homes. They can get to the golf clubs by bus, streetcar, or train.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Babe Horrell signed five-year contract as head football coach at University of California at Los Angeles.

Five Years Ago

Sam Snead beaten in final of $5,000 match play open at San Francisco by Jimmy Demaret of Houston, 4 and 3.

Sports Roundup in Brief

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Have any use for a football stadium? . . . Our guess, after reading about the program for training Army specialized personnel, is that the colleges won't have the teams to fill them next fall . . . The main hope of carrying on football on anything like a normal basis was to have the soldier students mingle with the rest on varsity teams and apparently that's out . . . All branches of the services haven't been heard from and possibly the Navy will be more liberal, but it still looks like the only athletes available will be either too young or too feeble to get into uniforms.

* * *

Stan Spence, who says his Washington contract is O. K., won't sign it until he reports for training because that's what he did last year when he had his best season . . . Pop Harrison, Iowa basketball coach, claims the Illinois "Whiz Kids" are so good a coach couldn't have done better by wading through high schools to hand-pick a squad . . . After sending a story on the first developments of the Phils' sale Tuesday, a Philadelphia reporter phoned his office to ask whether he should return or stick around a while. "Stay there until you find out who's bought them," he was told . . . Latest report is that he claims New York is fine for a visit, but he hates to live here.

* * *

Sandy Stiles, St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times: "With the advent of shoe rationing, we can just picture a mashie-wielder serenading his golf shoes with, 'I don't want to walk without you.'" . . . Branch Rickey, who couldn't make a better sales talk for the Phillies if he was getting a commission than he did to the New York scribes the other day, argues the club will be an even better buy if the war forces baseball to suspend for a few years . . . "That would bring a leveling-off of teams," he maintains. "The Yankees wouldn't be better than anyone else when they started up again." . . . Jack Banta, the Philadelphia Eagles' punting star, is learning to fly lighter than air craft for the Navy at Lakehurst, N. J. . . . Wonder how far he can boot a blimp.

* * *

Latest publicity communique from Notre Dame includes a farewell note from Lieut. (JG) Joe Petritz, who is shutting up shop after 13 years of tub thumping to serve in the Navy . . . When Lieut. Joe McFadden, former Georgetown quarterback, got his commission, the Marines picked up a promising officer . . . Against Boston College in 1940 Joe went for a touchdown on a double reverse play he worked out in the huddle and which led Athletic Director Joe Gardner to comment: "That kind of a play usually takes weeks to perfect, but McFadden worked it out in 10 seconds, perfectly." . . . Since Northwestern U. has enough football footgear to last for a couple of years, shoe-rationing is about the least of Coach Lynn Waldorf's worries . . . "Our problem," he says, "is to get enough fellows to fill the shoes."

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 12

East

Connecticut 46, New Hampshire 37.
Penn Military 49, West Chester 36.
Long Is. 55, Lawrence Tech (Detroit) 45.
Ithaca College 49, St. Lawrence 36.
Niagara 75, Albany State T. 40.
Villanova 62, Siena 36.
Buffalo State T. 50, Fort Niagara 40.
Hamilton 36, Buffalo 27.
Bethany (W. Va.) 54, Alderson-Broaddus 50.
George Washington 55, Washington and Lee 33.
Marshall C. 52, Dayton (Ohio) 48.
Pennsylvania 58, Columbia 55.

Southwest

West Texas State 52, Texas Tech 49.
New Mexico 53, Texas Mines 57.
Texas 45, Arkansas 31.
Southeastern State (Okla.) 50, North Texas S. 27.
East Texas S. 35, Southwest Texas S. 35.
East Central S. (Okla.) 50, Northwestern S. (Okla.) 45.

South

Mississippi S. 54, Mississippi 43.
Randolph Macon 52, American U. 31.
Presbyterian 79, Daniel Field 58.
Murray (Ky.) State T. 54, Morehead State T. 40.
The Citadel 46, Newberry 38.
Louisiana State 59, Tulane 57.
Roanoke C. 45, Hampden Sydney 28.
Naval Training S. (Norfolk) 40, Duquesne 19.
North Carolina 50, Davidson 27.

Midwest

Pittsburg (Kas.) 51, St. Benedict's (Kas.) 32.
Stout 49, La Crosse T. 18.
Kansas Wesleyan 96, C. of Emporia 29.
Bethany (Kas.) 46, Bethel 40.
Cape Girardeau 38, Warrensburg 33.
Hanover 104, Louisville 55.
Concordia (Fort Wayne, Ind.) 37, Indiana Tech 34.
Cornell 40, Coe 33.
Morningside 55, South Dakota 44.
Bemidji T. 46, Moorhead (Minn.) T. 45.
Jamestown C. 38, Maryville T. 24.
Gustavus Adolphus 44, St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 34.
Xavier 49, Camp Campbell, Ky., 42.
Kearney 77, Peru (Neb.) 59.
Wesleyan (Neb.) 33, Midland 25.
Washington U. 42, Oklahoma A. & M. 24.
Drake 51, Tulsa 29.
Simpson 70, Parsons (Ia.) 38.
Depauw 89, Earlham 54.
Manchester 59, Central (Ind.) Normal 37.
Loras (Ia.) 53, Buena Vista 37.
Dubuque U 62, Western Union 37.
Augusta (S. D.) 48, North Dakota 32.
Concordia (Moorhead, Minn.) 38, St. Olaf 33.
Carthage (Ill.) 48, Western T. 41.
Western Michigan 68, Alma 53.
Kalamazoo C. 44, Hillsdale 26.
Grinnell 48, Monmouth 42.
Western Reserve 55, Cincinnati 52.
Bowling Green 58, Heidelberg 52.
Culver-Stockton 40, Missouri Valley 34.
Central (Mo.) 32, William Jewell 31.

West

Navy Section Base (San Diego) 42, San Diego S. 32.
Redlands 55, La Verne 35.
Occidental 67, Pomona 39.
Santa Ana Air Base 47, Whittier 48.
Nevada 45, San Jose State 43.
Southern Calif. 55, St. Mary's Navy 52.
Denver 51, Greeley State 42.
Oregon State 46, Oregon 36.
Washington 61, Washington State 52.
Wyoming 57, Colorado State 34.
Brigham Young 44, Utah 34.
Montana State 67, North Dakota S. 51.
Arizona 60, Kirtland Field (Albuquerque) 39.
San Francisco S. 52, George Pepperdine 41.

Ted Lyons of the White Sox and Red Ruffing of the Yanks are now warring on the Axis. Ted left baseball with a total of 259 victories, Red with one less.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

AUTOMOBILES

BONUS PRICES for late model clean cars—no bickering or dickering. MY BEST PRICE FIRST. Homestead Motors, 1311 Boylston Street, Boston. Established 20 years. Com. 1150.

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
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WIGS Toupees, Transformations, Curls; hair goods of all descriptions.
MADE BY ROMAN
Permanents, feather cuts and our famous aroma oil shampoo. 585 Boylston St., Boston. (Copley Square) Com. 8146

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

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While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
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ALSO NEW AND RECONDITIONED RUGS at REAL SAVINGS!
ADAMS & SWETT "Rug Cleaners Since 1856"
130 Kemble Street, Boston Hir 4100

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos CROWN, 58 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

IVORY CHESS SET
Call Bel. 2602 (Mass.) 2:00-4:00 or 7:00-8:00 p. m.

PIANOS—Uprights, grands or spinets; will pay top cash prices. RATNER'S PIANO STORE, 736 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. RE. 2499.

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Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
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Phone 3-6963

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

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LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
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Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
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Concert — Opera — Instruction
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1919 11th Ave. South
Phone 7-3103
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Women's Wear
of
Smart Individuality
FIVE POINTS

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PAULINE'S
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2-5188

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

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JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

FRANK H. STOLL
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Men's Clothing
Hats and Furnishings

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Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John Danzicer, Inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

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Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery Street 7221

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
Phone 6616

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5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

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BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

Frances Beauty Salon
FRANCES ROOZEN
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.
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Phone 4-1034

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LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Launderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

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Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
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Fort Lauderdale, Florida

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VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
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Ann Spahr
formerly of the
Armand Beauty Salon
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Grocery Produce
F. B. MILETT
Western Meats
EMIL HOFFMAN
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 9227

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LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

SEE NEXT PAGE

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In our cafeterias this delicious and nourishing item is so good that we serve it three times a day, every day in the year. Your order will be browned to order and served plain, or with frankfurts, baked beans, vegetables or a dropped egg.

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AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

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Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
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Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

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Colburn's RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned

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"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
Established 1899
147 W. 43rd ST.
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AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

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Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
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(Continued from previous page)

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For Men, Women, Children
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OR LINGERIE SEE
The Gossard Shop
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PROMPT DELIVERY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Building Material—Paints—Hardware

FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

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Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

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Benford's Bootery
Quality Footwear
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GRANDMA'S Kitchen
CAFETERIA
LUNCHES — DINNERS
Delicious Food—Moderate Prices
108 S. E. FIRST AVE. MIAMI

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PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
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1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Skagseth
Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
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IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Ask for
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Jersey Dairy Products
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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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Shop SEARS-MIAMI *first*
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It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE. AT S. E. FIRST ST.

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Costume Jewelry, Handbags,
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Specializing in Matched Accessories

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THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
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Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

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Orlando. Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
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24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9107

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and
Pasteurized Milk

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PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Suits
338 Main

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

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Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
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We specialize in Venetian
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Vitality Shoes — Selby Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

NATHANS
At 5 Points
For Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Red Cross Shoes Beach Wear

SARASOTA STATE BANK
IN SARASOTA
Complete Banking Facilities
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday.
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Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
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Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

"Dry Cleaning that will satisfy you"
TIMMS CLEANERS
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of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
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"43 years in St. Petersburg"

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Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

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WEDDING RINGS AND MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
- *Ready-to-Wear*
- *Men's Clothing*
- *Men's Shoe Dept.*
- *Student Hall*
- *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
- *Hat Salon*
- *Accessory Shop*

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

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SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
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ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
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Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

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Complete Dairy Service
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FLORIDA

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Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

MARY FROEHLICH'S
Beauty Salon
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving and all other lines of Beauty Culture
Distinctive Reliable Service
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The Glidden Paint Store
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Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
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507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea.
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt
Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Colonial FLORIST SHOP
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

MACON

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Jon K. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6673

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

For Fine Workmanship
Send Your Garments to
GRAMMER DRY CLEANERS
171 Calhoun Street 33 America Street
27 Alexander Street
DIAL 20385

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

WARM at 65°
with AIROLA humidifier (made by Carrier). Saves fuel, removes odors, eliminates dry stuffiness. For homes, offices and apartments. Circular free.
RECORDS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA, DECCA Album Sets, M., DM., MM. and Children's Records.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION EST. 1886
CAPEHART HEADQUARTERS
215 S. 18th St. • PEN. 4404
Mail Orders Filled

European

Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO—HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE—FELIX am See
Modern Comfort Terms 9.- 10.-
Propr. P. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station Every Comfort Moderate Terms
Phone 3200 P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher
Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputz
(PLASTERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets
and Linoleum

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"

BERNE
BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4.-
S. SCHEIDEGGER-HAUSER

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Artistic Hair Work—Permanent Waving
FOUNDED 1837 TEL. 23.208

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.61.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear. Tailored and Ready-made. Hosiery—Shirts.

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

LAUSANNE

Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

ZURICH

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies'
Clothes
of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND
EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery. Coats. Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

W. L. COUSINS
House, Land, and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy. Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, UMBILO ROAD P. O. BOX 203
PHONE 56267 DURBAN

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires — No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385 West St. Phone 25479

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	E	F		J	O	S	E	P	H
L		L	A	C		V		C		O
E	M	I	T		F	I	L	L	E	R
	A		H	E	A	D		I		N
D	U	G	O	N	G		A	P	S	E
A	D	A	M	S		A	S	S	E	T
N	E	B	S		W	A	T	E	R	S
C		R		A	E	R	O		V	
I	C	I	C	L	E		M	E	E	K
N		E		E		D	O	G		E
G	O	L	F	E	R		I	O	W	A

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Kearsney Greenacres & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 25289

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY
IN SIX WORDS
•DEPENDABLE GOODS•
•UTMOST VALUES•
•FRIENDLY SERVICE•
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS
TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Fairhaven Private Hotel
Charlton Terrace (off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On bus route
Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and Table Tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
PHONE 24-2505

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Ltd
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kampsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195, Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189. Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181, West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
'The Home of Good Things to Eat'
157-159, Church St. and Scottsville Phone 2995 Phone 2773

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT
MURRAY
& CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort

Where quality goods cost less

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1731, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2498

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and
General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY
STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
82-84 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3483)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY LTD
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.,
MELBOURNE

Recapping. Retreading. Tyres. Batteries. Petrol. Oils. Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 4343

C. CARLSSON
F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE
SCARVES of
Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Betty Lee
MRS BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving Rings for appointment MX 4813
2nd Floor HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE-Camberwell
Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 48-107

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
400 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES
• SWEETS and
• NOVELTIES
Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THYNE, MEYER & SMITH
Limited
PRINTERS
BOOKBINDERS
PAPER RULERS
39 LOWER CUBA STREET
WELLINGTON
Telephone 42,537

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

T. WAUGH LTD.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington
'Phone 40,797
114 High Street, Lower Hutt City
'Phone 62,322

McGOWAN & MAGEE
MERCHANTS
Wood, Coal, Coke
Cartage, Storage, Packers
Furniture Removers
22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42,006 (3 lines)

WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City

HOWE & BROWN Ltd.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
LOWER HUTT CITY 95 HIGH ST.

ACKROYD'S BOOKSHOP
Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
76 HIGH STREET, LOWER HUTT CITY
Telephone 60,477
BRANCH: TRAFALGAR SQ., WATERLOO

R. Y. Shearer Ltd
General Drapers and Men's Outfitters
27-35 High Street Lower Hutt City
Telephone 63,760

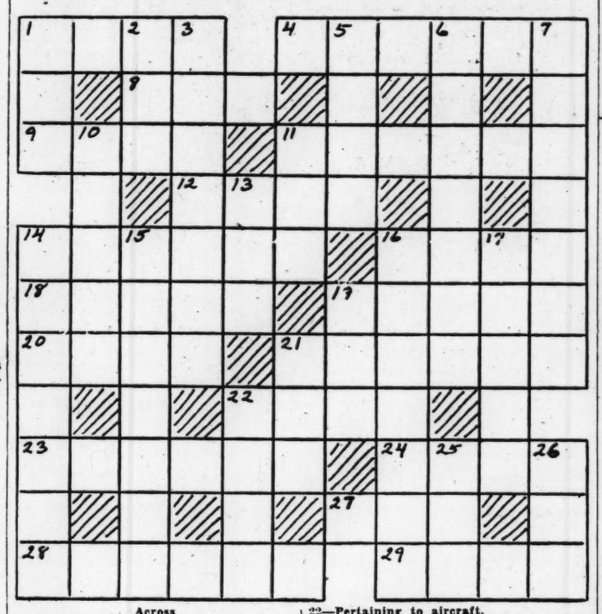
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call head cook of a large establishment?
4—What was first name of Conrad, novelist?
8—What is used in making varnish?
9—To send forth.
11—What is any substance used to increase viscosity of a plastic material?
12—What is the seat of the brain?
14—Appearance of what marine animal is supposed to have originated stories of mermaids?
16—What is a projecting part of a church?
18—What American actress appeared in several of Barrie's plays?
19—Any item of value owned is what?
20—Beak of a bird (pl.)
21—What is surname of heroine of novel by George Moore?
22—Pertaining to aircraft.
23—What is formed by the freezing of dripping water?
24—Who "shall inherit the earth"?
27—Chihuahua is what?
28—Byron Nelson is celebrated as what?
29—What State is south of Minnesota?

Down

1—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
2—Who was a high priest of Israel?
3—What measure of length is used in measuring depth of water by soundings (pl.)?
5—What Roman poet would today be famous for his master of technique of the short story?
6—What is the obscuration of light of one celestial body by another?
7—What insects make papery nests?
10—What is first name of 18 Across?
11—Who is Captain Absolute's servant in "The Rivals"?
13—Being.
14—"Tripping the light fantastic" is doing what?
15—Who is chief of angelic host in "Paradise Lost"?
16—Who were the fabulous people of India said to have lived on scent of flowers and fruits?
17—In tennis, act or turn of serving is called what?
19—What is a river of Switzerland?
21—Very small.
22—Toward the sheltered side.
25—Self.
26—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Unusual Signs Dept.

Monitor Camera Club
from F. R. Winstone, Bistol, Eng.

This clever sign hangs over the entrance to a Brailes, North Oxfordshire, inn.

Hobby Nobbing

Sea Shells

By Irving Bacchus

The pastime of shell collecting offers the enterprising person many possibilities. He can collect the gorgeous specimens for his own enjoyment. He can study conchology and determine those which have a market value—and the price placed on certain rare shells ranges into the hundreds of dollars.

The shell craftsman works with material that is unique in the handicraft field. There's no imitation of the beauty and oddity to be seen in a craft item made of shells.

One of the numerous hobby clubs sponsored by several museums is a Conchological Section. Member hobbyists hold frequent meetings and socials, alternating in leading discussions of various kinds of shells, and exchanging experiences in collecting.

On the seashore daybreak finds the more ardent collectors hard at the task of scanning what was washed up the night before. The novice collector will have more fun if he picks up those shells which appeal to him, allowing the study of the rare specimens to develop gradually.

Florida is one mecca for the shell collectors. Occasionally the hobbyists who migrate to the resort country for shell gathering, stage special exhibits at which thousands of new finds are displayed. Color photographers have a "field day" when these gorgeous specimens are assembled.

What can craftsmen make with shells? A few items include costume pins, necklaces, salt dishes, spoons, candle place cards, trays, baskets, and even lamps.

Examine a basket of shells if you would like to get a better idea of the craft possibilities. Cockleshells, in particular, are adaptable to handicraft. If the seashore is handy, time is wasting!

Irish Seaweed

From Belfast comes news that the Irish have found a use for the seaweed cluttering their coast for all these years—they've found it to be a good hog feed in place of potatoes.

After feeding the seaweed ration to a pen of pigs during a trial period, the Royal Dublin Society reported somewhat lyrically: "It produced a gloss coat and bloom of skin which was associated with good health."

Ground and dried, seaweed was found to have two and a half times the nutritive value of potatoes.

Newsboys and War Stamps

Newspaper boys throughout the United States and territories sold 566,159,323 10-cent war stamps in 1942, according to Howard W. Stodghill, chairman of the Newspaper Advisory Committee of the War Savings Staff.

In Lighter Vein

It's the Gremlins

The young man strode into the newspaper office and banged his cane on the editor's desk. "Where's the editor?" he shouted.

"He—he's out," replied the clerk nervously. "What's he done this time?"

"In that advertisement for my valveless motor," stormed the visitor, "he's turned the second 'v' into a 'u.'"—Exchange.

Not to Be Forgotten

A couple of majors who have been on a mission that took them to a good many Army posts in this country found during their trip that most of the men assigned to chauffeuring them drove with a true soldier's reckless disregard for life and limb. When, at a camp in the Middle West, they were assigned a colored corporal who drove them at a conservative 30 miles an hour, they felt impelled to compliment him. "Well, suhs," he said, "Ah look at it dis way—Ah'm in disshere jeep too."—The New Yorker.

Brenner's Echo

Hitler, it's reported, has been having trouble with echoes. He was trying out one of his recent speeches while waiting for Mussolini's train in the Brenner Pass. He paced up and down, declaiming. When he came to the passage, "Wer regiert die grosse welt?" the echo answered "Roosevelt."

Much annoyed Hitler nevertheless continued: "Wer diktiert den Frieden?" This time the echo came back, "Eden."

He gave up at this point and re-entered the waiting-room. The two phrases mean respectively, "Who rules the great world?" and "Who will dictate the peace?"—Montreal Star.

Valentines in 1600

As far back as the 1600's in England there were gagsters who gave a humorous twist to Valentine's Day. One Valentine greeting popular then took the form of an oversized envelope, with many smaller envelopes enclosed, the tiniest one containing a message in this vein: "Happy is he who expects nothing and he will not be disappointed!"

Wide World Photo

Speaking of Blondes!

A litter of nine cocker spaniel puppies (five shown here)—all of them blondes—made their debut recently in Hollywood. They're pictured "getting into the hair" of Nancy Brinckman (also blonde).

A Verse for Today . . .

So speak ye, and so do, as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty.—JAMES 2:12

Brevities

Langley Field (Va.) Tailspinner: The biggest issue after the war will probably be: Who goes back to the kitchen?

Brubaker in The New Yorker: People are urged to send service men more interesting books than they did last year. Stay-at-home patriots should contribute all the latest works except ration books and Form 1040.

Colonel and the Private

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Francisco

An Army private walked into the lobby of the Clift Hotel a few nights ago and asked for a room.

"I'm sorry," said the clerk, "but all there is left is one large double room with twin beds."

The disappointed private was about to try some place else when through the door strode a Colonel. With him was a bellboy carrying several pieces of heavy luggage.

"May I have a room, please?" he asked the clerk.

The clerk repeated that the hotel was full, except for the double room.

The Colonel glanced along the desk and noticed the private just as he was turning to go. He hesitated a moment. Then he said:

"How about you, son? Have you got a place to sleep?"

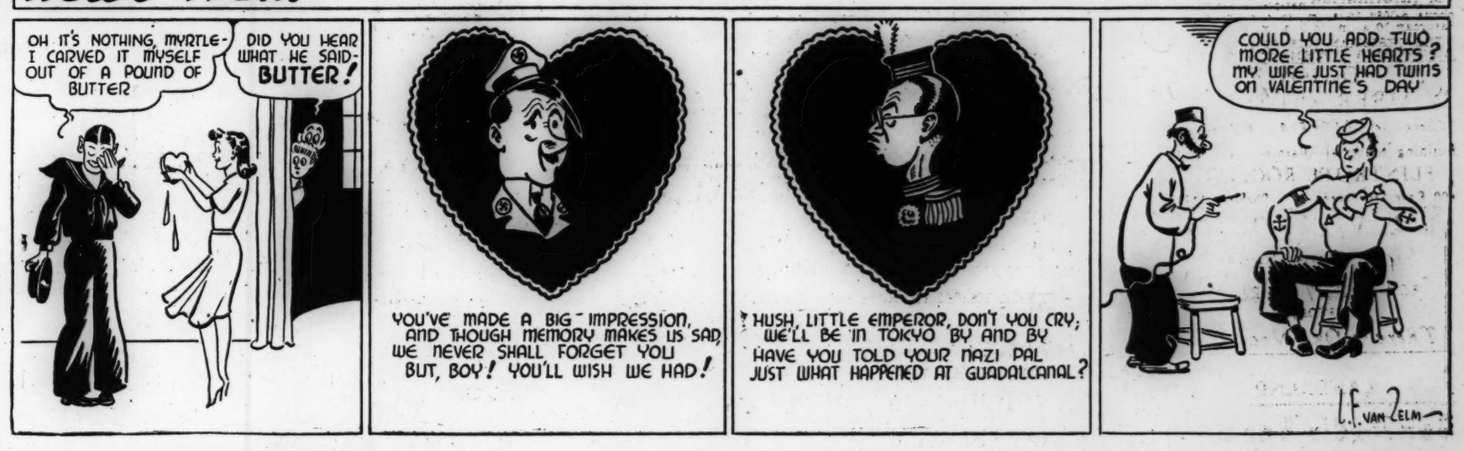
The private snapped to attention. "No, sir," he answered.

"Will you double up with me?" asked the Colonel.

"I would be very happy to, sir," replied the private.

The Colonel signed the register, motioned to the private and together the two, the officer and the soldier, walked toward the elevator. The Colonel was smiling to himself, as if to say, "He'd share his foxhole with me, in Guadalcanal. I'm glad I got the chance to share something with him, even if it's only a room for the night, in San Francisco."

NEWS ITEM— FEBRUARY 14th IS VALENTINES DAY.

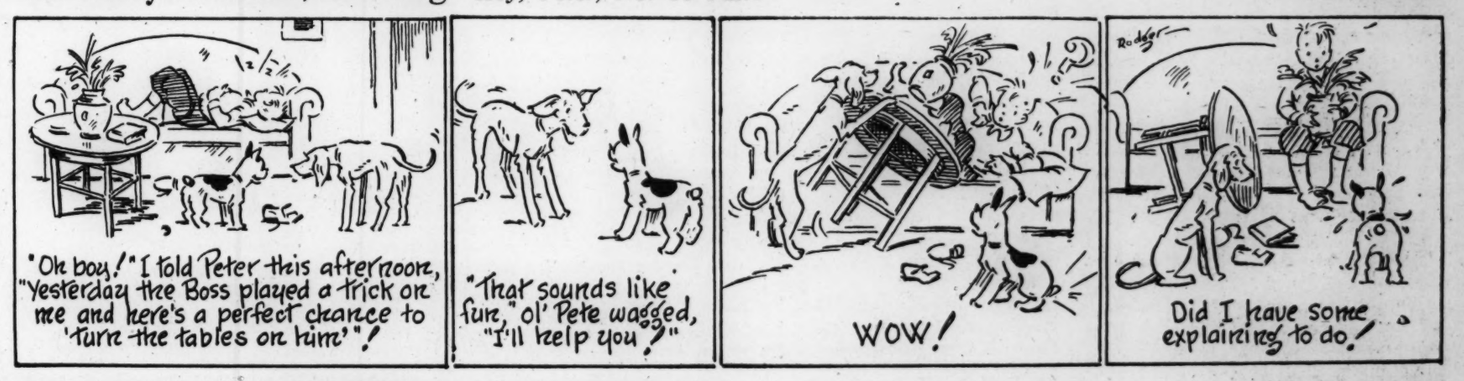

OH IT'S NOTHING MYRTLE- I CARVED IT MYSELF OUT OF A POUND OF BUTTER
DID YOU HEAR WHAT HE SAID- BUTTER!
YOU'VE MADE A BIG IMPRESSION, AND THOUGH MEMORY MAKES US SAD WE NEVER SHALL FORGET YOU BUT, BOY! YOU'LL WISH WE HAD!
HUSH, LITTLE EMPEROR, DON'T YOU CRY; WE'LL BE IN TOKYO BY AND BY HAVE YOU TOLD YOUR NAZI PAL JUST WHAT HAPPENED AT GUADALCANAL?
COULD YOU ADD TWO MORE LITTLE HEARTS? MY WIFE JUST HAD TWINS ON VALENTINE'S DAY
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Greetings*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey, Peter, Not So Fast!*

By Rodgers


"Oh boy!" I told Peter this afternoon, "Yesterday the Boss played a trick on me and here's a perfect chance to 'turn the tables on him'"!
"That sounds like fun," ol' Pete wagged, "I'll help you!"
WOW!
Did I have some explaining to do!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Interview Is Over*

By The Hagers

The Pelican chief glared scornfully. "Now what do YOU want, duck?" said he.
"You Pelicans have many isles; They dot the ocean, sir, for miles.
The Terns had one. This is their land. Please give it back! Your flock disband."
"You're not a duck. You're just a goose." He raised his wing and cried, "Vamoose!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

As Mr. Roosevelt Sees It

Those who are trying to see what is coming in the war would do well to examine carefully the reports on Casablanca made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. What they say will give the enemy no aid or comfort. But they know more than any commentator on the outside and they dare to tell more than any subordinate on the inside.

Mr. Roosevelt's views as reported in his radio talk can be summarized under six heads:

Home Front. He attacked "pettifoggers," but believes molehills even when "piled up" do not make a mountain, and most civilians are "on the job." To us his most significant point here was recognition that jobs after the war constitute a fundamental peace aim and that private enterprise will provide the "vast majority of them."

Tunisia. He expressed assurance that the Axis will be "pushed into the sea." His reminder that British troops in North Africa are largely veterans of Dunkirk or Egypt and that American forces have "superb equipment" supports this—as does the Churchill disclosure that the Allies have 500,000 men there. The confidence voiced in General Eisenhower, and the achieving of unified command in which British leaders were generously subordinated to him, are other factors of strength.

France. The President's assurance that this war is not being fought "to keep Quislings or Lavals in power" does not remove the qualms of those who see the United States establishing in North Africa the political power of men who worked with Laval. But he is confident any free choice by the people of France will reject a Fascist Government.

Pacific. Declaring that we do not expect to conquer Japan by "inching our way from island to island" but to "drive the invader from the soil of China," the President even indicated a method. We trust that the hopes he aroused by forecasting "important action in the skies over China, and over Japan itself" will have early fulfillment.

Russia. The way in which he hooked up the Casablanca keynote, "unconditional surrender," with "panicky efforts" of the Axis to separate Britain and America from Russia is worth noting. Paying tribute to Russia's splendid contribution to the war, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the importance of "standing together" in the peace. Politically—and so far militarily—the Russian front is the most crucial of this war, and it is encouraging to learn that the President is awake to Axis wedge-driving which is too often aided by good people in the United Nations.

Strategy. Mr. Roosevelt sees it as a matter of hitting the enemy from "so many directions" that he won't know which is his bow and which is his stern." Some of the emphasis on "invasions" in the plural may be to mislead the enemy but many signs point to the opening of at least two new fronts in Europe this year. Possibly the best bit of information in the reports of the President and Prime Minister is the confidence which pushes out from behind every word. This is a real tip on the way the war is going.

Surprise for Consumers

Customers of the Springfield, Illinois, municipal light and power plant received an unexpected bonus from the company a few weeks ago. They were billed as usual, but when they mailed in their checks or pushed the money through the cashier's window, they received the full amount in war bonds or stamps. Bills ranged from 50 cents to more than $1,000 for schools, coal mines, and factories, and totalled $100,000. The gesture was patriotic and timely—but it raises several questions.

The city-owned plant had no revenue for the month. Presumably the money for the bonds and stamps came out of a surplus. Is the rate of surplus accumulation sufficient to warrant a reduction in electric light and power rates to consumers? Perhaps it is, but consumers may agree with Governor Stassen of Minnesota that a reduction of rates (or taxes) at this time would be inflationary. If the money refunded to customers did not come out of a surplus, did the company—as is often the case with municipally owned plants—suffer a loss which taxpayers must make up?

Whatever the case, undoubtedly consumers and taxpayers (who are for the most part identical) can well afford to invest in bonds and stamps, even to many times their monthly electric light bill. The Springfield gesture is one which may become popular.

Intrepid Uruguay

Of all the South American countries that have sent officials to the United States in recent months to give and seek mutual strength, none is more deserving than Uruguay.

Of all the South American officials who have come, none is more statesmanlike, jovial, quick-witted, and admired, with his rotund figure and Puckish facial expression, than Foreign Minister and Vice-President-Elect Alberto Guani of Uruguay.

Dr. Guani it was who stood up at Rio de Janeiro and delivered the shortest, as well as one of the most powerful, speeches during the consultation of American Foreign Ministers a year ago. The Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu, had just delivered a lengthy, flowery, empty discourse. Dr. Guani rose and said simply but with emphasis directed toward the Argentine delegate:

"We Uruguayans came to Rio de Janeiro to break relations with the aggressors of the Axis. I shall recommend to my Government tonight that we break."

And he sat down.

At that time the outlook for the democracies was still dark. Intrepid Uruguay helped to break rifts of dawn through the clouds.

Little enough has been done to supply Uruguay with tools and weapons to sustain its stand. Serious unemployment already has set in as exports are cut off by U-boats and the war. The $20,000,000 loan from the Export-Import Bank to finance public works is one tangible measure of relief resulting from Dr. Guani's trip. In view of Uruguay's courage and devotion to the principles of democracy, Washington is keenly desirous of extending all available aid.

Uruguay's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union is another tangible result of Dr. Guani's visit. As he returns to Montevideo, he carries with him renewed assurances that the freedom Uruguay prizes more than anything else is visibly, if slowly, triumphing in the world.

Willkie on Tariffs

Next to a more active sense of brotherhood—to supply an indispensable lubricant for any machinery of a better world order—freer trade is the most essential ingredient of a sound peace. And re-education of high protectionist opinion in the United States is a primary step toward freer trade. Wendell Willkie deserves the thanks of peace lovers for boldly seeking to save the Republican Party from an isolationist, high tariff policy.

He made a shrewd approach in his Lincoln Day speech before the Women's Republican Club of Indianapolis by invoking the friendliness of Republicans like McKinley, Blaine and Taft for reciprocal trade policies. Particularly effective was his quotation from McKinley's Buffalo speech:

> Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated people. . . . Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. . . . Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem.

Mr. Willkie linked this concept with his own plea for an "expanding society" as opposed to many restrictive controls set up under the New Deal.

But the core of this question is presented in the statement: "If we are going to advocate freedom to trade, we must recognize that this is a two-way proposition." Carried out, this means that the United States must be ready to import many things which can be produced more cheaply abroad—thereby taking payment for surpluses of goods which it can produce most efficiently. That is what producers who compete with the imports try to avoid. And that is what the Repubican Party has usually helped them do by raising the tariff.

There is some hope that hard experience and an improved understanding of economic laws is bringing many Republicans to see how the Nation as a whole can be injured by protecting uneconomic producers. Yet Washington has within the month been reporting that Republicans in Congress were tempted to fight the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act under which Secretary Hull has made some progress toward economic disarmament. Mr. Willkie's plea to his party is timely and should receive serious consideration from all Americans who see how vital freer trade is to a sound peace.

Our Readers Say—

After the Pressure—Then What?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For years, thought has been under the pressure of war. To many individuals war has come as a challenge—a pressure to be overcome by rising to calm heights of sacrifice, increased kindnesses, and the bringing forth of heretofore buried virtues, heretofore unknown abilities.

Not only in the battle arena has formerly commonplace Jones shone outstandingly in unshaken poise and moral courage, but little Nancy Smith, far from the Allies' "push" or the Axis' falling back, has surprised even herself by positive dominion in plying a welding torch as expertly as she once needled her way through countless trousseaux and layettes.

With the lessening of, and the final cessation of that war heaviness upon thought, will clerk Jones, now Lieutenant Jones, be satisfied to go back to figures and calculations and clerkship data? Will Nancy Smith's fingers, now strong and even manly from wielding a welding implement, ever make those delightfully tiny, fine stitches again?

Will thought, thus roused in the testing of war, continue upward and outward, or will it settle back into familiar grooves, into tensionless settled-downness? Will it take the pressure of still another war to catapult thought out of its former routine?

In the final analysis, the answer lies with Lieutenant Jones and Nancy Smith, but a hope that they press forward, upward and outward is not amiss at this moment.

Boston — M. C. B.

The Chinese Manifesto

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is perhaps to be expected that a most truly democratic, sincere and sensible expression of postwar aims should come from our Chinese ally. It is perhaps not to have been expected but certainly a cause for satisfaction to those of us who admire and love China, that she is speaking out for herself at last. After years of superhuman patience and the true humility of the great of earth she has learned, from her Western neighbors, that it does not pay to be too self-effacing, that only by demanding rights can rights be secured.

Her vision of a world where all countries shall be free and where all races, regardless of color, shall be considered equal is idealistic in a sense, but realistic too when one considers what will happen to us all after the end of this global war, if such aims are not adhered to. So China is speaking out not only for herself but quite as truly for the world at large, and we would do well to heed her for the sake of future peace, as well as for the peace of our own consciences.

ESTHER MORGAN MCCULLOUGH

Scarsdale, N. Y.

Sugar in Beer

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would not like to see your splendid fight against alcohol weakened by statements that sugar is used in the manufacture of beer.

I am informed on reliable authority that sugar is used to make wine but not beer.

North Sydney, Nova Scotia — J. W. FARR

[Editor's note—Sugar may not be used in the brewing of beer in Canada, but the practice is common in the United States. The United Brewers Industrial Foundation booklet, "Beer and Brewing in America," published in 1941, lists 144,877,697 pounds of sugar and syrups used in a year's operation of United States breweries.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Russia's Answer to an Inflation Threat

The Bookshelf

What We Are Fighting For

When Sally Blanning asked Bert Harrington, about to go into the service, if he really believed in the right of what he was doing, his answer was instant, direct affirmation without quibbling or reasoning, the one word, "absolutely."

There, said Bert's father Mark, lay the difference between his own generation and his son's, the difference between setting one's course by reason and denying spiritual values, though secretly aware of them and vainly trying to rationalize intuitive matters, and the way of the younger generation that is able to come at real problems with its intuitions working straight, quite outside the realm of reason.

In that freshness of vision and directness of approach Chard Powers Smith, writing TURN OF THE DIAL (New York: Scribners. $2), finds hope for the future.

There is more in his novel than this theme of the generations. It is a protest against much radio advertising because of what Mr. Smith terms its "glamour," high pressure, and appeal to material needs and desires.

The story is of a station, TBMH, that has been opened in the manufacturing city of Blanning through the efforts of the local editor, Mark Harrington, aided by the city's chief citizen, Tom Blanning, and Judge Asa Savage, who as attorney for various firms influences much advertising. To Harrington the station was to be the voice of deeply considered editorial comment, to the others a means of publicity. Harrington gave the news of the world with his own analysis, and Buddy Lightning, professional announcer, lured the public with enticing words to the purchase of Tootsie the Portable, Mother's Cookies, and yummy-yummy towelling.

Harrington told the truth as he saw it, his sponsors fell away and the station became a financial failure. The United States entered the war, and Mark's son, who had belonged to his college Peace Society, joined the Naval Training Unit, and having married Sally Blanning went into active service. He was lost in the Coral Sea.

The climax of the story comes when Mark, after yielding to Buddy Lightning's pleas to accept national advertising in order to keep TBMH alive, loses his patience, forcibly removes Buddy from before the microphone, and tells his listeners his profound convictions about what we are fighting for. Not for revenge on a treacherous nation, not for the right to trade and grow rich, not even for the defense of our form of government, but for the rights of all men—"the right of each individual soul freely to commune with its God and love its fellowman and secure his equal freedom."

"We have called this the greatest war of ideas in the history of man," he said, "and so it can be if we awake from our orgy of things and fight first with our souls. . . . It is they, our souls, not our wealth, our comfort and vanity . . . that are at stake." For the future he dedicates the station, which he proposed to make a co-operative, non-commercial enterprise, to the winning of the war, not a war of planes and tanks, but one of love and justice and right against greed and hatred and conquest, and against all that materializes and debases—as symbolized by the way of advertising that he had discarded.

Chard Smith is a poet. For years he devoted himself to the writing of poetry and the study of its nature. He has since turned to fiction but is still the poet both in his condensed style and in the larger rhythm of his prophetic moments, especially in the conclusion of this novel. There is much in it, fairly brief though it is, to provoke discussion and enlarge thinking. W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Undiscovered Hemispheres

By Frank L. Perrin

How tremendously, in our individual and collective thinking, have our mental horizons broadened and enlarged within comparatively few months! The temptation is to imagine that the processes which have brought this about have, by some unexplained and unexplainable method, contracted or compressed the physical earth, seas, and the skies in which these are suspended. A laden ship of the air crosses oceans and scales mountains in a day, A word spoken in the South Seas is instantly heard in the remotest corner of the earth. The hearts of kindred peoples seem everywhere to beat in unison. The Macedonian cry will never again be unheard or unheeded.

The distressing thing about it all is that so great suffering, material loss, human sacrifice and disorder seems to have been the only human method of bringing about this transition in our thinking and concepts. But it is better, many will agree, to learn our lesson the hard way rather than not to learn it at all. We seem to fail to realize, contemporaneously with the shrinking of the world's circumferences caused by speedier transport and communications, that the circumferences of our thinking and the consequent development of common ideals and aims, were automatically enlarged and increased in exact but reverse proportion. But wars seem never to have taught, heretofore, anything but the futility of war. The lesson we now seem ready to learn might have been taught a generation ago had we and our neighbors, friends and enemies, been wise enough to listen and learn. It could not be conceived then—much less admitted—that there is a common and habitable ground upon which may be based and erected a structure of human freedom, human happiness, and communal prosperity.

* * *

It is a vision of this, still indistinct and inchoate, which today is inspiring courage to go forward and prompting an increasing willingness to share, in battle and around the peace table, in the common effort to unite, indissolubly, all peoples and all nations. Yes, that implies a still further journey of discovery into the realm of horizons and hemispheres of thought which were hardly dreamed of a generation or a half century ago. The temptation again comes to declare that the quest will surely be disappointing. But let us remember that in realms more familiar, that in invention, in production, in education, and all other human experiences, even in our thinking, undreamed-of progress has been made and is daily being made. Can we not say, and with sincerity, that nothing is impossible?

We paint a thought picture embracing this idealized family of nations and stand aghast as we contemplate it, mentally undoing the work we hope to accomplish. By what method, as yet untried and unproved, can that so greatly desired be brought about? It may be discovered that the minutiae is not secret, is not patented, is not copyrighted, and indeed that it is not new or novel. Long centuries ago it was written, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

* * *

In this desperate, determined and continuing effort of the democracies and allied people to preserve and perpetuate institutions of human freedom, there is being exemplified the practicability and the wisdom of thoughtful unselfishness. Material aid supplied by those of the great family of nations who can produce in almost unlimited abundance is strengthening the aims and sustaining the courage of those whose present emergency is greatest. In the common councils of international diplomacy a universal language is spoken. It is sufficient, if inquiry is made by those skeptically inclined, to answer that the end sought is agreed upon, and that such end justifies the means employed.

Thought ascends, even in seasons of adversity. We are warned, of course, by the cautious and worldly-wise, not to indulge in wishful thinking. But is it not both permissible and reasonable to expect, as a product of the alchemy of war and turbulence, a clearer and more compassionate understanding of brotherhood, and of neighborliness? Prejudice and human hatred would preclude, if it could, the selfish, the designing, the so-called unregenerates, who have been cajoled or coerced into the ranks of those we call enemies. They may have a longer way to travel to reach these new hemispheres of inspired thought, these unrevealed horizons of divinely prepared brotherhood, than those whose aspirations now are kindred.

The hope is, and it is not vain, that both they and we have learned, or are about to learn, from the experiences now being endured, a common and helpful lesson. It is that all men are brothers.

The Wide Horizon

"Fresh Paint"

By Barbara Ellis Browne

It is winter by the calendar but one of spring's surest harbingers has already come to London, one that is doubly welcome, for it disappeared with the blitz and has never come back until now—Fresh Paint.

Will even the crocuses, one wonders, budding purple and gold on winter's bleak ground even before the grass is fully come, or the cygnets and ducklings, those perennial favorites of St. James's Park—will even they call forth the welcome which Londoners feel at even the slightest sign of the return of "Fresh Paint"? For the absence of it during these long years since 1940 has made felt the potency of its happy alchemy upon the face of old London, and it has become symbolic of much that the war has held in abeyance.

For London is, largely, a city of houses—large, medium-sized, or small, designed to hold one family each. There are, of course, business and shopping thoroughfares, and "blocks of flats" which are what in America would be called apartment houses; there are the dark chasms of "the city"; and there are several outbursts here and there of badly proportioned brownstone Victorianism. (It is a perpetual mystery how the Victorians invented such hideous architecture when the centuries preceding them gave them little to copy except excellence.)

But a great deal of London, in fact probably the London that most people think of with affection, is made up of streets of Georgian or Regency or even, though these are rarer, Queen Anne houses. The skyline above them is low, leaving room for sweeping skyscapes that are signed sometimes by Constable—so quiet and almost pastoral are the evenings now and then—and sometimes, if you live near the Thames, by Turner.

* * *

Scattered about are little garden squares that used to brim with flowers and green each spring. Thick shrubbery screened the rush and muffled the rumble of traffic from them; there was smooth turf underfoot, and shade trees to picnic or read under, occasionally even a tennis court. Now the railings that used to make these little squares havens for children and for dogs are gone. Nissen huts are there instead of nannies, cabbage patches instead of flowers, and hens, sometimes kept by Wardens' Posts, instead of dogs. It all happened gradually but no one has wanted to get used to it. And the houses have changed too.

Before the war one took for granted the blossoming of the houses in spring paint and flower boxes, each front door in its own special shade of robin's egg blue, jade, ivory, or even "pillar-box red," that bright toy soldier kind of red that is used on London buses, post-boxes, and postal delivery vans. They were pleasant dashes of color in the pearly light that transmuted the gray etching of London into a gay *gouache* and water-color by some contemporary like Raoul Duffy.

* * *

But for a couple of springs now the houses have been empty and grown more and more dilapidated. Spring, undaunted even by war, came, and spread a bright bow of color over the parks. Even the little squares shook out a bedraggled but nevertheless summery green. It was in spring that the houses looked particularly shoddy, bemused, bereft. One hurried past them into the park to see the willow in bud, hanging over the water, to see something exactly as it used to be, unaffected by the strangulation of war. People lingered in the Tulip Walk in St. James's Park, under the lilacs at Kew. But the moment you stepped out, you left spring behind. There they were again, the empty houses, rows and rows of them, sooty, grimy, often windowless.

This year it is different. A few of the houses, at least, are going to be lived in again. Here and there a "To Let" sign has come down, the painter's long ladder is outside and the incomparable music of his whistling comes from within. To go over one of these houses which has been empty during the blitz years, before it is painted and again afterwards, makes one realize that fresh paint is probably the nicest thing in the world. The house fairly radiates satisfaction. "Come live with me," it seems to say, whereas before it had cried from every sooty corner: "Don't judge me thus!"

Does this mean that people think the war, as far as a blitz is concerned, is over?

Not exactly. It is nothing as defined as that. It is just hope—that unquenchable thing that springs up in, perhaps, a geranium among the rubble of Stalingrad, a song from the ruins of Malta, or in signs of "Fresh Paint" on the face of old London.

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